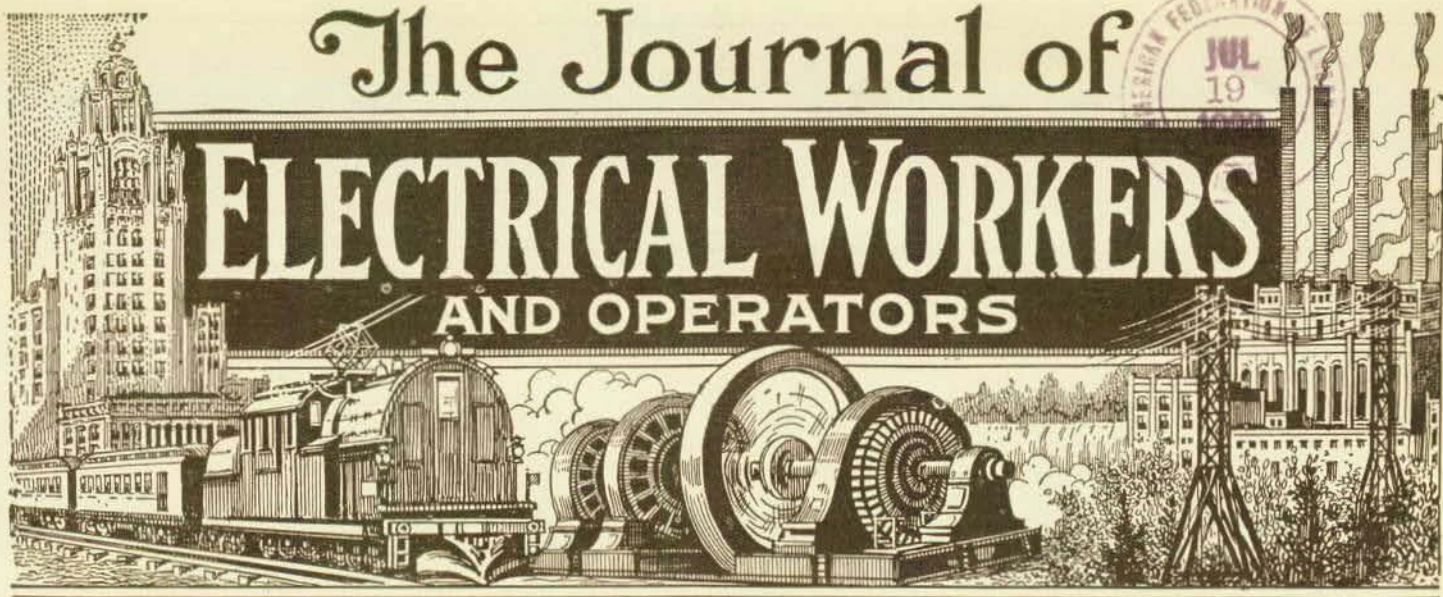


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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICIAN FEDERATION
JUL
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1933



RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1933

NO. 7



American Airways Photo

Stabilization via public works

UNION COOPERATIVE MOVES UP NOW HAS "A" (HIGHEST) RATING

Union Cooperative announces with great pride and pleasure that it has now been given the rating of "A-Excellent" by the Alfred M. Best Company, Inc., the standard rating bureau for life insurance companies.

This is the highest rating given to any life insurance company; and means that in the opinion of the Best Company, the Union Cooperative provides for its policyholders full protection as to soundness of finances, fairness of policy contracts, promptness in the payment of death claims, and readiness for service.

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UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Home Office:

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Washington, D. C.

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Magazine Chat

An editorial office becomes sensitive to its readers. It actually feels the pull and tug of reader interest and sentiment. This particular office has been puzzled at the sharp falling off in correspondence during the month of May and June.

Sometimes this has happened before in the hot months of summer, but never so early and never so vigorously. We have undertaken to list explanations for this fall in our correspondents' morale in the order of importance as follows:

1. Union elections.
2. Absorption in problems of public welfare as determined by such congressional legislation as the National Industrial Recovery Act.
3. Renewed drives for jobs on the part of out of work members.
4. A let-down in morale due to the long, sustained and disciplined concentration of the past hard winter.
5. Warm weather and the call of the out-of-doors.

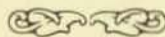
William E. Hanson, Boston Local No. 103, has a suggestion that is likely to prove of a good deal of interest to some of our readers. Hanson believes that the material appearing on our page entitled "On Every Job There's a Laugh or Two" is of such quality and originality that it might have commercial value elsewhere (God forbid, taken from a selfish point of view). He suggests that since the humorists in our family are already a rather close-knit, informal organization, there might be profit in forming a little humorist writers' league within the Brotherhood to syndicate some of the gags.

We receive daily new evidence of the force and widespread influence of our magazine. This is as it should be. Now more than ever the union must extend its influence to other groups.



Courtesy Padilla Company

One of the Handsome Distribution Stations Owned by the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light. Electrical Equipment Was Installed by Members of Local Union No. 18.





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No. 7

All America Has Become House-Conscious

EVIDENCE grows of a substantial revival in the building industry. This is caused by the genuine realization that the long depression has stored up needs which ultimately must be met in proper housing. It is further stimulated by the more than \$3,000,000,000 appropriation made by Congress under President Roosevelt's leadership for public works, and still further by a new attitude toward housing as an investment and utility function rather than a source of speculation.

During the last two months conferences have been held in the principal American cities by voluntary groups and by accredited trade associations in the building field moving toward taking advantage of those sections of the National Industrial Recovery Act that call for a large public works program. These conferences have manifested a new spirit, a spirit, it is believed, more in line with the spirit of the National Recovery Act looking toward the making of new codes that will put the entire building industry on a more stable basis. In addition to this, eight states have passed the proper legislation, qualifying them to apply to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans for slum clearance and low cost housing projects on a large scale. These states are New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, South Carolina, Kansas, Arkansas, and Delaware. One of the significant facts about the New Jersey law is that it regards housing as a public utility. It permits the creation of housing corporations as public utilities and places them under the State Board of Public Utilities. Another feature of this law fixes the maximum average of \$12.50 per room in cities of the first class and \$10 elsewhere. Dividends are limited to 6 per cent. In Cleveland, co-operating groups have instituted a survey of the slum districts and laid a basis for a city-wide plan for slum clearance, said to be on the largest scale ever charted in the United States. The total amount set for expenditure is between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000. A complete story of this project in its relationship to labor appears in another section of this magazine.

Slum Clearance Under Way

In New York, the New York Building Congress is holding daily conferences in an effort to launch a similar movement in that municipality while one private company, the Fred F. French, has

Curbed housing needs inspire voluntary groups throughout the nation to move for slum clearance and other public works. Recovery bill speeds action. Issues analyzed.

already got under way a slum clearance project of considerable proportions. This project, known as Knickerbocker Village, eliminates the notorious "lung block" in Manhattan. A grant of more than \$8,000,000 was made to the French project by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

A group known as the New York Housing Conference has been active in that city under the leadership of Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch and Miss Helen Alfred. This group has proposed that a municipal housing authority for the city of New York, built upon the lines of the Port of New York Authority, be created by the State Housing Board. This group has held conferences in Washington, Detroit and other cities, and has under way the creation of a national housing conference built upon the lines of the New York group.

The National Conference on the Renewal of Home Building held sessions in Chicago in May that brought together every group connected with the building industry.

The American Construction Council has opened a Washington office in order to keep close to government legislation. It has sought to stimulate all groups in the building industry toward greater activity and has co-operated with the government in setting up the public works program. Slum clearance programs appear to be taking shape. Efforts to clear the way of every obstacle are being made in several cities. The Boston Building Trades Employers Association has strongly advocated tax exemption on all new construction projects of from two or three years' duration, while Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, has told the Board of Estimate of New York that all limited dividend housing corporations should be exempt from taxes.

The slum clearance movement has taken on international aspects. England has been galvanized into activity

by Edward, Prince of Wales. The Prince declares:

"Slums are radiating centres of disease, ill health and discontent. What is the sense of treating the slum-dweller, especially children, for disease to have him return to the very localities where the disease is rife as soon as he is recovered? Let public opinion awaken. Great risks require great energy, vision and determination. So let us put forward great national effort, irrespective of party or politics, to make this move a success."

Sweden and Turkey have launched large public works programs.

It is apparent that when building is renewed that residential fields will receive the most attention. In those cities where something practical has already been done looking toward slum clearance, the following procedure is followed:

Practical Procedure Outlined

1. It is essential to secure enactment of state housing laws allowing the formation of limited dividend corporations under proper government supervision.

2. Efforts are made to enlist the support of every section in the building industry. This includes banks, insurance companies dealing in mortgages, building and loan associations, these three handling the financing side of the program; real estate boards which deal in rentals and sales; groups of architects and engineers; contractors and labor union representatives.

3. Through the committees created by the foregoing groups, surveys of the tenement regions are made. These surveys undertake to answer certain definite questions such as, What is the physical value of the property today? What was the original investment? What is the equity of the present owners? What is the present rental? What is the present rate on the original investment? What is the present condition of the tenement? What is the probable loss to the present owners in the event that the present tenement is replaced by a model structure?

4. The plan is then to create a limited dividend corporation under the state law, and take care of the present owners of the tenement by giving them an equitable block of stock in the new corporation.

5. Equitable returns under the law are worked out usually on the basis of 20 per cent overhead and 6 to 8 per cent return on the investment.

Public works have proved to be definitely a stimulant of business revival as measured by return of activity in the steel industry. The increased productivity in steel has been accounted for largely by huge orders placed by California's San Francisco-Oakland bridge, a project conducted under a government grant.

The American Construction Council has made out a roster of activities that could be profitably undertaken under the public works law. These are as follows:

Public

Government buildings serving a useful purpose and ready for work to proceed as, if, and where needed.

Highways, especially widening and repairing.

Street improvements in areas already developed.

Bridges, especially the replacement of narrow and inadequate.

Necessary sewerage and garbage disposal systems.

Water works and filtration plants.

Waterways and harbor reconditioning.

Highway grade separations on congested routes; approaches to cities and other centers of traffic congestion.

Reconditioning schools and other public buildings, especially places of detention.

Completion of partially constructed public buildings, and buildings serving a community purpose.

Railway grade-crossing elimination.

Revenue producing railroad improvements.

Private

Slum clearance and other low-priced housing.

Reallocation of homes and industries to rural areas where suitable.

Reconditioning and modernizing of homes, and also of commercial buildings and factories where justified.

Replacement construction for old obsolescent and needed structures for commercial and industrial purposes.

Utilities, especially to serve new and reconditioned homes.

Spas, beer gardens, etc.

There is some difference of opinion as to the type of construction which is best to pursue. One group believes more men can be put back to work by the building of roads than any other means. It is apparent, however, that housing is making such a demand on public sentiment that slum clearance plans will be carried forward in many cities. The federal government has already on its books building projects totaling about \$800,000,000, which are reported to be ready to move out at once. These are necessary buildings allocated by states and cities.

Planned Industry Demanded

O. H. Cheney, the New York banker interested in real estate development, has sought to stimulate interest in ap-

proaching the building industry in a more orderly and scientific way in his contacts with the New York Building Congress. Mr. Cheney's remarks in a recent conference deserve the attention of everyone connected with the building industry for what they imply about past situations as much as for what they advocate for the present and future.

"I see no more reason for sneering at a seriously worked out economic plan than at a building plan. Those in the construction industry who are trying to run their business without a plan might just as well try to build an Empire State Building from a couple of lines on a tablecloth—before it goes to the laundry. The only practical plan is to organize the necessary machinery to gather the facts of supply and demand continuously and promptly and accurately. It is not necessary that we develop elaborate systems for forecasting the future supply and demand. If we know what we have done in the past and if we have clear knowledge of what we are doing currently, it would be a tremendous step in advance—it might prove almost revolutionary in its effects on both building and realty—and finance.

"This is no time or place for laying out a detailed program, but if I were active in building or real estate, I would want to know continuously the answer to a lot of questions, such as:

"1. What is the present supply of available accommodations in each class of building and use?

"2. What is being actually added and what planned?

"3. Exactly where are these old and new supplies?

"4. What economic and other influences are now at work which might affect particular neighborhoods and buildings?

"5. Is there a danger of over-supply of a certain type of accommodations in a given neighborhood beyond the possible absorptive powers?

"6. Of what kind of accommodations is there an inadequate supply, and where?

"7. Why are tenants moving in or out of certain buildings or areas?

"8. What competitive accommodations are being offered in other sections of the city or the metropolitan area?

"9. What are current returns on various types of property in various areas, and what are the causes of differences?

"10. What buildings are ready for demolition and what areas are ready for rehabilitation?

"11. What facts are necessary to determine the best use of any given piece of property?

"12. What are the extent and causes of current vacancies? (Not the sketchy, inaccurate and misleading so-called vacancy surveys which so many real estate organizations have made.)

"These are only a few of the questions which it would be the function of an inventory organization to answer. With such facts at their disposal, owners of projected property need not be blind

as to prospective returns and builders need not be blind as to the market for construction work. Maybe even investors will heed the facts of supply and demand before investing—or is that too much of a millennium to hope for? Certainly, those who want to guide the flow of capital honestly to sound investments, will have the necessary knowledge for practical control. Perhaps, ultimately, we can learn how to maintain properties and neighborhoods in such condition that they do not become dilapidated and blighted. Perhaps, ultimately, we can learn how, when a building has finally outlived its usefulness, to destroy it at once—get it out of competition and make way for another building or for an open space. Perhaps, ultimately, we will practice the technique which we have only recently begun to learn, of developing blocks and neighborhoods as a whole, instead of piecemeal."

That public works have not been neglected up to the present moment is revealed by a listing of the most important projects now under way or destined to be under way in 1933. These have been listed by the Technical Review of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as follows:

Studies for the Columbia Basin in Eastern Washington—For a proposed straight gravity type dam, 420 feet high and 4,200 feet in length, to produce 1,000,000 horsepower of primary and 1,000,000 of secondary power; and water to irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land. Cost of project, \$376,000,000. Oakland Bridge—Greatest bridge project ever undertaken. Cost, \$75,000,000.

Golden Gate Bridge—Length, 8,943 feet, with a suspension span of 4,200 feet; longest bridge in the world. Cost, \$32,815,000.

Los Angeles Aqueduct—239 miles long, capacity 1,500 second-feet. Ultimate cost, \$284,000,000.

All-American Canal—Southern California, 210 miles long; initial capacity, 15,000 second-feet. Cost, \$38,000,000.

Boulder Dam and Power Plant—Highest dam in the world, 730 feet, to cost \$71,000,000; power plant of 1,800,000 horsepower capacity, to cost \$53,000,000; the entire flood control, power and irrigation project to cost \$165,000,000.

Bingham Tunnel, Bingham, Utah—43,000-foot drainage-transportation tunnel affording a new entrance under mountains to Bingham Canyon, from the Tooele side.

Dotsero Cut-Off—Construction of 38.7 miles of new railway to shorten the distance between Denver to Salt Lake City by 175 miles with use of Moffat Tunnel.

Middle Rio Grande Conservancy Project, Albuquerque, N. M.—For floor protection to that city and other small towns in territory, and irrigation of 50,000 acres.

Mississippi Bridge, New Orleans—With a main span of 790-foot cantilever and 550-foot anchor arms, 135 feet

THIS? ———

above high water.
 Cost, \$19,000,000.
 Flood Control Work of Mississippi Basin—Including spillways, floorways and levees on the lower Mississippi, for which \$350,000,000 was appropriated by Congress in 1928.
 Sanitary System for St. Paul and Minneapolis—A sewage system and purification plant. Cost, \$30,000,000.
 River Improvement of the Missouri River from Kansas City to the mouth—For navigation from Sioux City to Kansas City. Cost, \$90,000,000.
 Canalization of the Upper Missouri River—A nine-foot channel from St. Paul to St. Louis. Cost, \$125,000,000.

World's Fair at Chicago—With emphasis on scientific progress and experimental architecture.
 Easterly Sewerage Treatment Work, Cleveland—To care for the eastern portion of Cuyahoga County, with pumphouse 2,000 feet long.

Electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York to Washington.
 Lindenthal Bridge Across the Hudson River at Fifty-seventh Street, New York—To cost \$325,000,000, and Triborough Bridge project.

of moving material. Cost, \$16,000,000.
 Madden Dam in Panama Canal Zone—To provide water supply for canal and power.
 Other United States projects mentioned include the charting of the Grand

(Continued on page 302)



The Degrading Spectacle of a Slum Area Depresses Those Forced to Live in Such Surroundings.

Courtesy National Housing Association

OR THIS? ———



This Modern Apartment Was Built and Is Owned Co-operatively by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Plans for the Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel, New York.

Rockefeller Centre, New York—Largest privately financed construction operation ever undertaken.

Swift-Ware River water supply with Quabbin Aqueduct, 24.6 miles long.

Boston - Worcester Turnpike—As an example of highway design with two separate roadways and elimination of grade crossings.

Van De Graff, 10,000,000-volt electrostatic generator under construction by M. I. T. at Round Hill, Mass.

East Boston Vehicular Tunnel—One mile long, employing new methods

National Public Housing Conference Formed

SETTING as its aim "To arouse the people of the United States from their apathy toward the unhealthy dwellings in which great numbers of workingmen and their families are obliged to live and to promote good housing at low rents by means of government loans and public construction," the National Public Housing Conference has been formed, and is now holding conferences in principal American industrial centers.

The national group grew out of the New York Public Housing Conference, which sought proper permissive legislation in the Empire State. Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, is chairman, and Miss Helen Alfred, secretary. A list of prominent men and women of the United States, including labor leaders, forms the advisory group. The address of this important agency is 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

A recent announcement by the conference outlines ambitious plans:

"Now, if ever, is the time opportune for a broad attack upon the congested and unsanitary areas which exist in every city in the United States. For a great many years American communities have

National Public Housing Conference arouses interest in industrial centers for social housing of new type. Plans adjusted to enable wage-earners to have bright, convenient, livable houses at \$30.00 a month.

been strangely archaic in their method of dealing with the housing problem of wage-earners. In the field of real estate we have permitted human values to become secondary to property values, in so far as the low income group is concerned. We sanction a system of private landlordism which operates in a way to menace the health, safety, and social conduct of millions of poor children.

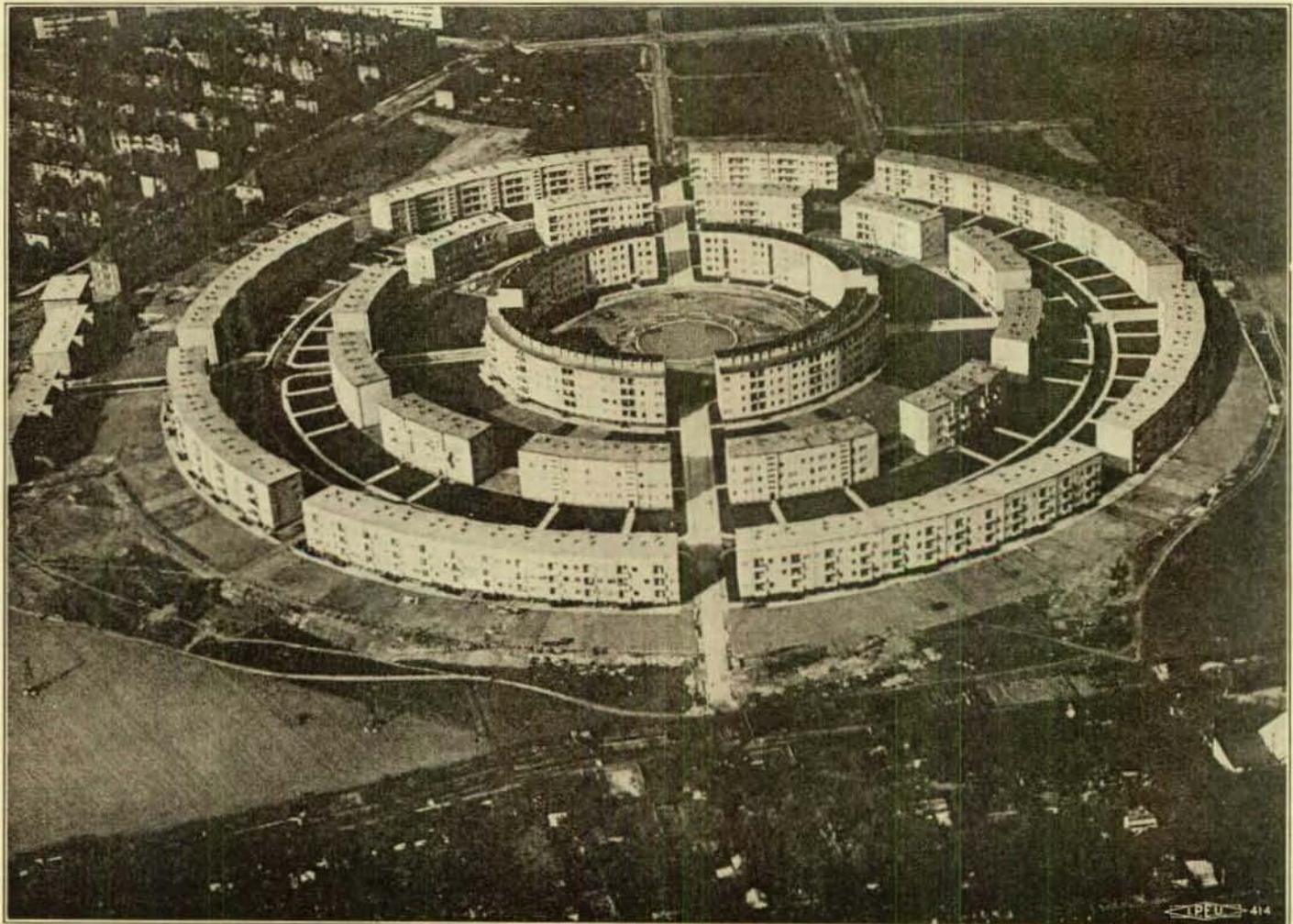
"The government is taking a hand at last. In seeking solution of the housing problem, along with the road toward economic recovery, specific provision is made in the National Industrial Recovery Plan for programs of slum clearance and low-cost housing. In order to expe-

dite the initiation and the development of working-class housing schemes the legislation for federal public works authorizes federal, state and municipal bodies to engage in home construction. In addition to loans at low rates of interest, straight grants for housing purposes may be made.

Want Public Supervision

"When local authorities become the chief landlords concerned with the dwelling accommodations of wage-earners, then only will well-planned, well-built homes at low rentals be provided. Large scale production on a non-profit basis is essential. The continued rental of vast numbers of dwellings long since obsolescent and the production of new homes at costs invariably too high for the average worker, gives evidence of the indifference of speculative enterprise to the provision of low-cost housing of modern standard. The failure of publicly regulated investment or limited dividend housing companies to provide new homes accessible to wage earners indicates the inadequacy of this method of production for purposes of recovery housing.

(Continued on page 302)



An Interesting Departure in Apartment Arrangement—Leipzig, Germany.

A Fair Day's Pay on Public Works

THE Building Trades Employers' Association of Washington, D. C., has sent a suggestion to the U. S. Department of Labor that the good offices of that department be used to get a standard wage scale of \$1 per hour fixed for building mechanics on public works. The full communication of the Building Trades Employers' Association of Washington, follows:

"The administration should appoint a committee composed of a prominent architect, a construction engineer, both nationally known; a competent government engineer familiar with the building industry, an employing contractor from each branch of the business, and a labor representative from each branch of the business, to meet in joint session and agree upon a standard wage scale based upon the present economic conditions. The Building Trades Employers' Association of Washington suggests for building mechanics a maximum of \$1 per hour, this wage being a compromise between the lower non-union scales generally prevalent throughout the country at this time and the present wage scales demanded by labor in most communities.

"It is also suggested, because of its prestige, that the new administration call a general conference of duly accredited officials of all employing, general as well as sub-contractors from all parts of the country, the meeting to be presided over by a competent government official. This suggestion is made because a large number of employing contractors are unorganized.

"The appointment by the administration of a permanent committee to handle jurisdictional disputes.

"To invite the press to broadcast the proposed wage reduction agreed upon by the conference in order to encourage the public to proceed with private building. This publicity would point out the advantages of the modified labor scale, as well as the low cost of materials in all branches.

"The Washington Association believes the Bacon-Davis prevailing wage law should be repealed or materially modified and that the creation of a public works program by bond issues should be made only as a last resort."

This squarely raises the issue as what would be a fair wage for building craftsmen on public building inasmuch as public works are likely to be the principal form of building

Building mechanics must face question as large government program is about to get under way. Issue important. Low wage may nullify force of National Recovery Act.

activity in the coming months and a great standard-setter. The public works section of the National Industrial Recovery Act fixes the 30-hour week as the maximum on all public works. The wage standard is described as "just and reasonable", and places the wage in relationship to a decent standard of living. This clause must be regarded, however, as expressive of minimum standards, rather than maximum.

The request of the Building Trades Employers' Association of Washington is interesting in that here is a frank admission that certain employers are

paying mechanics as low as 50 cents per hour in Washington. It is also interesting as being expressive of how loosely the processes of wage adjustment are regarded. The employers state that a wage of \$1 per hour is fair and equitable because it is effected through compromise. This method of fixing wages, however, has little to do with accepted methods and the \$1 per hour rate might well have been set at some other figure, inasmuch as there is no evidence that 50 cents per hour is being paid to building trades mechanics in the national capital.

Before one can arrive at an intelligent attitude toward wages in the building industry and especially those upon public works, one might well take into consideration the primary aim of the National Recovery Act. This act was enacted primarily to relieve unemployment and increase purchasing power. What the country does about wages is the most important fact relative to revival. It is common knowledge and a matter of universal opinion that loss of purchasing power has prolonged the depression. The National Industrial Conference Board published a report recently showing that buying power in the United States has fallen off 53 per cent since 1929. Even some reactionary employers are beginning to see that wage cuts must cease and the action of industries all over the country in voluntarily raising wages indicates the trend.

It must be borne in mind that if the maximum number of hours of work on public works is set at 30 hours the real wage of building mechanics must be \$1.33½ per hour if the building mechanic is to receive the same wage for 30 hours that he would have received if working 40 hours at \$1 per hour basis.

But the average wage of union building mechanics is about \$1.50 an hour. In this instance the hourly figure for the 30-hour week should be \$2 an hour in order for the same purchasing power to be maintained as under the 40-hour week.

What the Building Trades Employers Association of Washington wishes is to cut the building trades' mechanics virtually to 75 cents per hour on the old scale when they ask for a standard wage of \$1 per hour for a 30-hour week. The



An historic moment recording a just gesture—President Roosevelt hands the pen with which he signed the Muscle Shoals bill to Senator Norris, Father and Author of the Legislation.

(Continued on page 304)

Curbed House Demand Awaits Word "Go"

By JAMES S. TAYLOR, Chief, Division of Building and Housing, U. S. Bureau of Standards

THE fact that a housing shortage is accumulating at a time when the number of vacant houses and apartments is increasing and when there appears to be only a very slight effective demand, is an anomaly that is easy to understand. And yet, in the face of the vacancies, I suspect most of us when we are called upon to point out just where a shortage is occurring, and in what kind of houses, and to find the communities where we think a lively demand for new houses is likely to crop out in the near future, are somewhat at a loss.

Frankly, the hidden shortage that is piling up can not be measured exactly for the country as a whole, nor for any particular city. We can, however, develop some idea as to where this new demand is likely to appear, and as to the type, price range, and other characteristics of houses that will be needed when the market for them does pick up.

What I have to tell you is based on four main sources. First, as a result of

Authority analyzes all existing data at hand and brings important message of accumulating needs. Many marriages short. Families double up. Residences in low priced field likely to break jam. Valuable data assembled.

consultation with officers of the conference, the Division of Building and Housing sent out about 1,500 questionnaires to secretaries of local real estate boards, leading building and loan associations and regional divisions of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau. The questionnaires were supplemented by letters to about 30 leading real estate men, including a number of the past presidents of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and the executive vice presidents of the 12 Federal Home Loan

Banks, asking for illustrative material and general observations.

Second, we have the reports on residential vacancies which have been compiled in cities throughout the country, principally by local real estate boards.

Third, there are statistics on national population—number of births, deaths, marriages, immigration and emigration. The census figures for 1920 and 1930 showed the net results of all these factors and of people's movements within the country during the 10-year period. Since that period, the Department of Agriculture provides estimates of migration between farms and cities, and from the cities back to the farms. But there is no dependable information on movements between cities, and very few cities know, with any degree of accuracy, to what extent they have been gaining or losing population during the past three years.

Fourth, there are a number of secondary studies of the trends of population growth and movement, industrial and agricultural development, and so on, as typified in the reports of the Committee on Recent Social Trends, together with intensive local studies, like those made in Cleveland, Ohio.

From a practical point of view, I believe a shortage definitely exists and is to be measured by hundreds of thousands, rather than by millions of homes.

For our purposes, "shortage" may be defined as the extent to which the present supply of dwellings of any type falls below a smooth long-term trend line—the future course of which is not easy to judge. Beyond that, there is, of course, a vast potential field for replacement of millions of our present dwellings which fall below decent minimum standards. This field conceivably may be tapped either directly, or indirectly by attracting more fortunate families into new quarters, as a result of more or less revolutionary advances in subdivision layout and development, and homebuilding design and technique.

I shall start with the results of our questionnaire and reports of vacancy surveys, so that when I get to the statistics you can judge for yourself the reasonableness of my conclusions.

Question 1. Are there many living quarters occupied in your city, which, when business improves, will probably be vacated because of being undesirable or unfit for habitation?

Replies: Yes, 130; no, 168.

Question 2. Are there many houses, apartment units, and other living quarters in poor repair which, when business improves, probably will be reconditioned, modernized or remodeled?

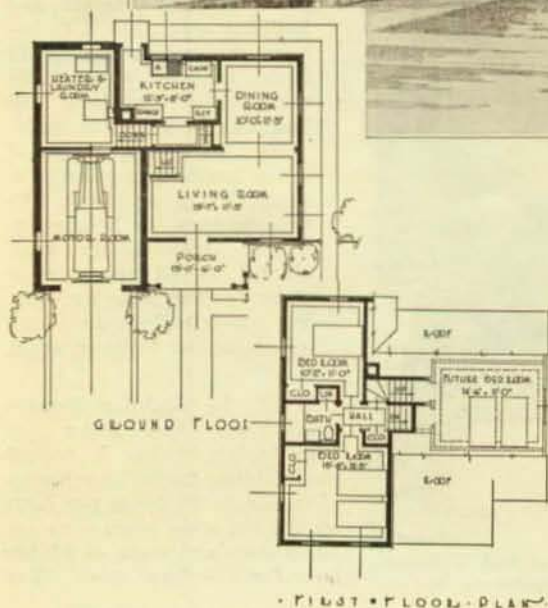
Replies: Yes, 229; no, 60.

Question 3. How many families out of every 100 in your city, according to your opinion, are temporarily living

(Continued on page 300)



Courtesy Sears, Roebuck & Co.



This small house of simple beauty and practical design, in the typical American tradition, is still favored by prospective home-owners.

Buyers Put Thumbs Down on Steel Houses

By Electrical Workers' Journal Housing Authority

IT is now a year since glowing announcements appeared of plans for a factory-fabricated metal house that was going to revolutionize the residential construction industry, supersede present methods, and bring individual home ownership within the reach of all. Despite this lapse of time, the truth is the mass-production house is still very much in the experimental stage. In the meantime, lumber, brick, clay products, tile, and other building materials trade associations have rushed into experiments of their own to develop low-priced housing. That year's delay on the part of the metal house mongers gave them time to make their own experiments and by this time they are ready to start on an even footing in the battle for the home-buyer's business. The lumber people in particular are ready to compete with their own prefabricated house made up of large wood panels instead of metal plates, which can be erected, it is claimed, at a lower cost than steel.

Several examples of the experimental house are being exhibited at the Century of Progress fair in Chicago. Leading decorators have planned and arranged the interiors. High-priced landscape gardeners have done their best to ornament the grim exteriors. The best possible stage setting has been arranged. The public's reaction is eagerly awaited.

But it seems quite evident that the public's reaction up to the present has been thumbs down. Residential building has been at a very low ebb, it is true, but some houses have been built—built in the traditional way, for permanence. Building trades unions have voiced protests against the factory-made house and no doubt did something toward enlightening the public, but their influence in the residential field is not such that they could entirely prevent the erection of these types. It seems clearly evident that the public just simply refused to bite.

That nothing can stop the factory-made house if it really provides good housing at low cost, but—the public doesn't want 'em, was the consensus of opinion among Milwaukee, Wis., architects and builders as Assemblyman John O'Malley introduced a bill in the state legislature to bar erection of steel dwellings before 1935. "The sentiment people associate with a home will prevent homes from ever becoming a factory product," said Bruce Uthus, architect and president of the Building Congress of Wisconsin.

The main bar against home ownership for most people is low wages, coupled with intermittent employment. The high crop of foreclosures during the depression illustrates that. The attitude of mortgage holders has changed somewhat. One large residential building company discovered that the average foreclosure house could not be sold,

Home owners, as always, want permanence and attractiveness in homes. Our housing authority analyzes trend in residential field.

counting the cost of reconditioning it, for enough to cover the mortgage-holder's equity. The drop in real estate values and cost of building made it impossible. This particular company is making every effort to avoid foreclosures. When the home buyer has made no payments for over a year and there seems to be no possibility of his resuming payments, they take over the house—but reluctantly. Steady, high wages would have enabled both the buyer and the seller to avoid very serious losses. And it is the lack of these that is holding up the demand for residential building at present.

What Type Is Favored?

With the economic changes which it is hoped will be brought about by the National Recovery Act and other forces, the market undoubtedly will rise again. But it is still an open question what types of housing will find favor. Our own feeling is that it will not bring radical changes in architecture. There are always a few who will go in for fads—witness the wildly-colored Spanish houses

of a few years ago—which no one is building any more except in such tropical climates as California and Florida where they seem appropriate. The Colonial style, always in good taste, gracefully at home in the American landscape, always a good investment, will continue to be favored for the single, detached home. Elimination of waste space is indicated for economy—designs eliminating the basement and making use of the attic for bedrooms have been successfully developed and have become popular.

Whether this house will be built of brick or wood, it will be built for permanence. A successful house is like a tailor-made suit, it must fit the owner, express his personality, give him cause for pride in its appearance; also it must blend well with its surroundings, and give good service. These requirements are met by the individually designed house built by skilled labor. Even in the matter of cost this house still has the edge on its factory competitor, particularly the metal type. This is probably one reason why the steel house has not gone into production, because engineers could not devise methods for producing them at the prices mentioned in the advance publicity.

Ralph Stoddard, secretary of the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association, declares that a good, substantial brick house can be built for less than \$4,000.

(Continued on page 299)



Hand Craftsmanship and a Natural Wood, Knotty Pine, Are Used to Create a Distinctive Interior in This Attic Room.

Cleveland Takes Lead in Slum Clearance

By DAN MOLEY, Business Manager, L. U. No. 38

ORGANIZED labor in Cleveland is prepared to take its place in the large slum clearance program. The conference that is scheduled for this month will find labor representatives present ready to cooperate with its groups in the community that are planning to end slums. Organized labor in Cleveland is not insensible to the social aspects of the slum clearance program and other public works measures. Organized labor is desirous of seeing the slum disappear from Cleveland, but labor looks upon the project as a kind of life-saver for the building trades of Cleveland.

The program is ambitious. It calls for a total expenditure of about \$300,000,000. This sum is to be spaced over a number of years as a definitely worked out plan. The city council has already passed the following resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND:

"That the council respectfully requests the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use all reasonable haste in approving applications for loans made for the purpose of embarking upon projects for slum clearance and the providing of housing for the low income group if said projects are planned in the spirit of the State Housing Act and the Emergency Relief and Construction Act, that is, that all elements of speculation are eliminated and that the projects are actually planned for the low income group.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby petitioned to loan as large a proportion of the cost of those projects as is possible and that the interest rate to be charged will be as low as possible, bearing in mind that the Ohio Housing Law does not provide tax exemption on improvements as does the law of the State of New York.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That his excellency Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, the honorable Senate and Congress of the United States be and hereby are petitioned that Cleveland be selected as the city of the United States most prepared for and best adapted for the location of the major demonstration of the benefits to be obtained from a comprehensive and planned housing program for the low income group and the reconstruction of slum and blighted areas.

"Approved by the Mayor May 9th, 1933. Effective May 9th, 1933."

Five projects are under consideration. Two of these propose the erection of apartments and terraces in the midst of parks and lawns on Euclid Avenue. These are designed to be apartments for the upper middle class section of the population. Two other plans have to do with the reclaiming of Cedar and Central Avenues which parallel Euclid

Committee has put all preliminary work behind it, and is now ready to launch first projects.

Avenue at a distance of two or three blocks to the South. The fourth proposal would supply a remarkable development for the negro population in what is known as Cleveland's Harlem. A fifth project would go in for the development of a strip of now vacant land between Cleveland and one of the popular suburbs which is designed to lay out residences for the higher salaried citizens. The development of negro Harlem has an interesting industrial angle. Cleveland has found that negroes do not like to stay in the city because of the poor accommodations. This is going to be changed now inasmuch as they hope to build a complete section for the negro, affording parks, hospitals, schools, houses, theaters and dance halls—a complete community, in the hope that the negro population will become permanent and not transitory.

The method of financing the slum clearance program has not entirely been determined. One plan is to have the federal government and private contractors share equal expense. One proposal looks to the development of parks at the same time The Housing Corporation, under government auspices, takes over land for new dwellings. This park land would be gradually transferred to the city in lieu of cash payments of taxes. This will enable Cleveland to expand its recreational facilities even though its

bonded indebtedness has now reached the prohibited point.

Preliminary work upon the slum clearance program has been carried on by a committee entitled the Cleveland Real Property Inventory Committee. This committee is described as a continuous, non-profit project. Its elaborate survey of buildings in Cleveland places information at hand so that a long regional plan can be developed without waste or unnecessary expense.

The Cleveland Press had this to say about the project:

"The Cleveland project would tie together at least half a dozen individual and distinct housing projects now under way here and themselves providing for immediate requests to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans totaling \$300,000,000.

"It would extend over a period of years. It would put thousands of idle men to work.

"It would mean millions of dollars in new business for building material industries. It would mean other millions to property owners here.

"It would mean vastly increased tax revenues for the city. It would mean elimination of vast areas of unsightly shacks and insanitary houses and their replacement by new, clean, airy apartments and houses.

"It would mean hundreds of acres of parks and gardens and thousands of trees.

"The project is no mere dream. It has reached the point where cold facts and figures will be presented at the conference to be held here day after tomorrow. (May 6, 1933.)

(Continued on page 295)



Cleveland Is Determined to Abolish Such Unsightly and Unnecessary Quarters as These.

Courtesy National Housing Association

Do American Citizens Need Good Houses?

By EYE WITNESS

"I COVER the Waterfront" in Seattle reveals the abject and lonely waste of an improvised city of unemployed men. This town, built upon public land out of waste lumber, store boxes, discarded sheet metal and tin cans, is only one of hundreds that have sprung up throughout the United States. Such impoverished towns are symbols of the failure of the building industry to perform its elementary and pressing function of sheltering the population.

A member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers writes movingly of Seattle's tin-can city.

The site is on Seattle's waterfront

Seattle waterfront-city reveals the age-old home-making instinct at work among disadvantaged men. Only the government can solve this problem.

and partly transient. A considerable number are negroes. (Read the April Harpers Magazine article, "The Chain Gang and Profit" for a probable partial explanation of their migration North.) Robert (Bobby) Harlan, Seattle's former labor mayor (appointed to fill out recalled Frank Edward's term), was defeated for reelection partly because the Seattle Star featured the burning with oil of similar dwellings by city firemen on this same site. (He has been elected councilman lately.) Toilet facilities are shelters beyond high tide line and not quite as sanitary as city sewers which debouch into low tide water, but are not always submerged below it.

Home Instinct Active

I think the pictures illustrate or emphasize the fact that men are anxious for retreat or sanctuary where they can rest, recuperate and enjoy themselves and express their own individuality without hindrance from others. Doubtless many also entertain their friends as best they may. They do not ask for ownership of the land but merely tenure during occupancy.

Does not this same set of principles apply also to more pretentious dwellings if given a chance legally to operate?

In "The Mortgage Crisis" and "Home, Sweet Home" in April Harpers Magazine it is shown how futile it has been for the majority of U. S. citizens to even pay for and own an adequate home by the partial payment and time payment methods which have been inculcated by the commercial interests. (There is a wealth of material in those two articles.) If private commercial factions could be disassociated from public credit and (bank credit is public credit) that credit used for public benefit by building detached dwellings where possible and apartment houses in cities where population is dense, rents could be reduced and adequate living conditions made possible. (The ultimate de-

(Continued on page 304)



He Views His Shack Home With Real Pride and Devotion.



Seattle's Imposing Towers Seen Across the Tin Roofs of Dismal Dwellings.

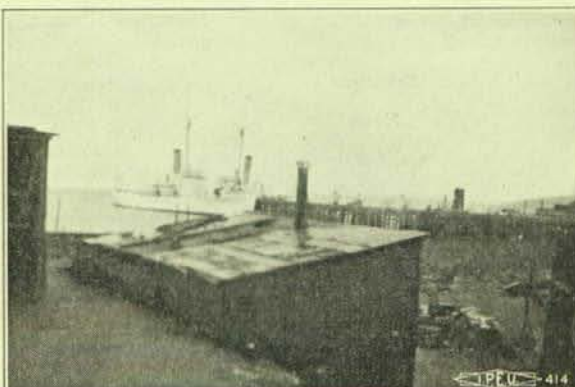
and is filled-in tidelands belonging at present to the publicly-owned Port of Seattle. It formerly was the Moran Brothers' shipyard, and the battleship Nebraska was built on it. Later it was called the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, and then Skinner & Eddy Yard Number Two. Lots of steel ships were built there during the war and before, and the foundation piles for the building ways can be seen when the tide is out.

The two ships at dock are revenue cutters which patrol the North Pacific Ocean and make headquarters here. The shacks have been built by the itinerants who are here partly permanently

On one of these buildings near the entrance to this 10-acre fenced plot is a notice to make it conform to sanitary regulations (an obvious impossibility) before April 25, or vacate by order of Seattle Health Department. Thus serveth the public officials the property interests. Two buildings away from this particular building, bearing the poster, a man could be seen inside his shack, painting the whole interior a light blue color.



The Interior of This Shack Was Painted a Sky-Blue—Gay Reminder of Better Days.



Two War Vessels, Powerful and Modern, Dock at the Front Door of This Hut.

Public Works Program Gets Underway

BUSINESS is slowly improving. Those indices that have been found most dependable in recording business pickups all point to a substantial gain since the low point reached in March. This is no doubt due to better banking facilities and a returning spirit of confidence under the leadership of the national administration. However, all thinking people agree that this spurt will lag and the pickup will collapse if it is not properly supported by sound inflation. It is well known that public works create the soundest way to support any business spurt. That is the reason that the \$3,300,000,000 public works program as set up by the National Industrial Recovery Act, is so important.

Washington is making all preparations to push the public works program rapidly. The administrator has been named—Donald H. Sawyer. Advisory committees (to this administration) of labor leaders are being set up by the Labor Department. It appears now certain that the government regards highway construction as among the most beneficial of this type of enterprise inasmuch as a great many men are employed. Naval vessels are also being construed as public works under the Act. Building construction will be included, but just how much is not now known. Labor leaders in Washington have made efforts to get the government to go through with a billion dollar program of public buildings. It is known that the government already has plans for this amount, and that the co-operating departments of the government have endorsed a long list which are regarded as necessary and sound. This list is as follows:

Alabama

Anniston	\$175,000
Fairfield	85,000
Huntsville	260,000
Mobile court house	550,000

Arizona

Bisbee	135,000
Flagstaff	140,000
Jerome	90,000
Kingman	75,000
Mesa	90,000
Miami	110,000
Nogales I. S.	150,000
Phoenix court house	40,000
Winslow	90,000

Arkansas

None

California

Alhambra	195,000
Anaheim	130,000
Auburn	75,000
Bell	75,000
Brawley	95,000
Burbank	155,000
Burlingame	190,000
Carmel	80,000
Claremont	85,000
Colton	80,000
Compton	125,000
Corona	85,000

Administrators named. Advisory Council set up. Enterprises classified, with highways, naval vessels, buildings given precedence. Huge building list ready.

Covina	80,000
Culver City	120,000
El Monte	80,000
Escondido	80,000
Fresno	650,000



SENATOR WAGNER
Father of Public Works Program and Much
Other Labor Legislation.

Fullerton	110,000
Gilroy	85,000
Hayward	100,000
Hemet	80,000
Hollister	85,000
Hollywood	425,000
Huntington Beach	80,000
Huntington Park	210,000
Inglewood	210,000
La Jolla	85,000
Lindsay	80,000
Livermore	80,000
Lodi	105,000
Los Angeles court house	5,850,000
Los Angeles post office	3,200,000
Los Gatos	90,000
Madera	90,000
Martinez	95,000
Monrovia	130,000
Montebello	85,000

Mountain View	85,000
North Hollywood	110,000
Oceanside	85,000
Ontario	135,000
Orange	90,000
Oxnard	95,000
Pacific Grove	80,000
Paso Robles	80,000
Pasadena	325,000
Pittsburgh	150,000
Redding	150,000
Redondo Beach	120,000
Redwood City	115,000
Richmond	130,000
Riverside	360,000
Roseville	85,000
Salinas	175,000
San Diego Marine Hospital	440,000
San Diego court house	25,000
San Fernando	95,000
San Francisco	150,000
San Gabriel	110,000
San Mateo	140,000
San Rafael	100,000
Santa Barbara	215,000
Santa Clara	85,000
Santa Cruz	110,000
Santa Maria	95,000
Santa Monica	300,000
Santa Paula	85,000
Sebastopol	80,000
South Gate	75,000
South Pasadena	120,000
South San Francisco	80,000
Susanville	75,000
Torrance	85,000
Tracy	80,000
Tulare	100,000
Turlock	100,000
Upland	80,000
Ukiah	80,000
Van Nuys	110,000
Venice	120,000
Watsonville	40,000
Whittier	160,000
Wilmington	155,000
Woodland	95,000
Yreka	75,000
Yuba City	80,000

Colorado

Alamosa	90,000
Delta	100,000
Lamar	125,000
Littleton	100,000
Longmont	105,000
Loveland	100,000
Rocky Ford	100,000
Salida	100,000
Walsenburg	105,000

Connecticut

Bristol	155,000
Clinton	75,000
Danielson	100,000
Fairfield	100,000
Meriden	70,000
New Canaan	100,000
New Milford	70,000
Norwalk	375,000
Plainville	80,000
Shelton	80,000
Southington	75,000
Thomaston	80,000
Thompsonville	95,000
Torrington	200,000
Westport	120,000
Winsted	120,000

Delaware

Laurel	60,000
New Castle	60,000

(Continued on page 296)

Committee Named to Guide Industrial State

FOR years, Americans have been familiar with the term "invisible government." Woodrow Wilson made this phrase memorable. It referred to the control of government by business and banks in the interest of private property. "Invisible government" has now become more visible at Washington. The National Industrial Recovery Act has erected in the midst of our sprawling democracy the beginnings of an industrial state with absolute despotic control in the hands of the President in case of need, but flexible enough to grant workers and management self-government in individual industry. This has become apparent in the preliminary announcements of the administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It has become apparent in the informal and democratic manner with which the administrator and his deputies meet the public.

The third floor of the new U. S. Department of Commerce Building has been the scene of most vigorous activity during the last 30 days. Here in a long, narrow room the administration sits, without privacy, with newspaper men hurrying in and out, and with job-hunters buttonholing principals with hungry and avid attention. The authorities handling the most important historical and powerful enterprise of the Roosevelt administration, and perhaps of any administration, calmly sit in the midst of this hubbub and meet all questions openly and honestly. There are no private rooms. Only thin steel partitions separate administrators from each other. This is democracy materialized.

The procedure under which the administration expects to operate has been worked out. Employers and workers in an industry are to consult together. A code is to result. This code is forwarded to the Administrator. At the Administrator's office it is docketed and given a number. When in the normal course of things, this number is reached, the Administration assigns a deputy administrator (some one who is not connected with that industry) to sit with the labor representative and the trade association representative in a kind of tribunal or examining body. When difficulties are ironed out, and if the code is then acceptable to all three parties, it goes straight back to the Administration for the rubber stamp. Should, however, disputes arise which cannot be ironed out by this group, then a public hearing is assigned for a given date, when all matters in dispute are argued. If, then, a decision can be reached, the Administration makes its rule and rubber-stamps

Set-up of National Industrial Recovery Act administration seeks to give democratic freedom with absolute control in case of necessity.

the code. Within the Administration there is a research department for ruling on all matters of fact relating to production and another research department for ruling on all matters of fact relating to consumption.

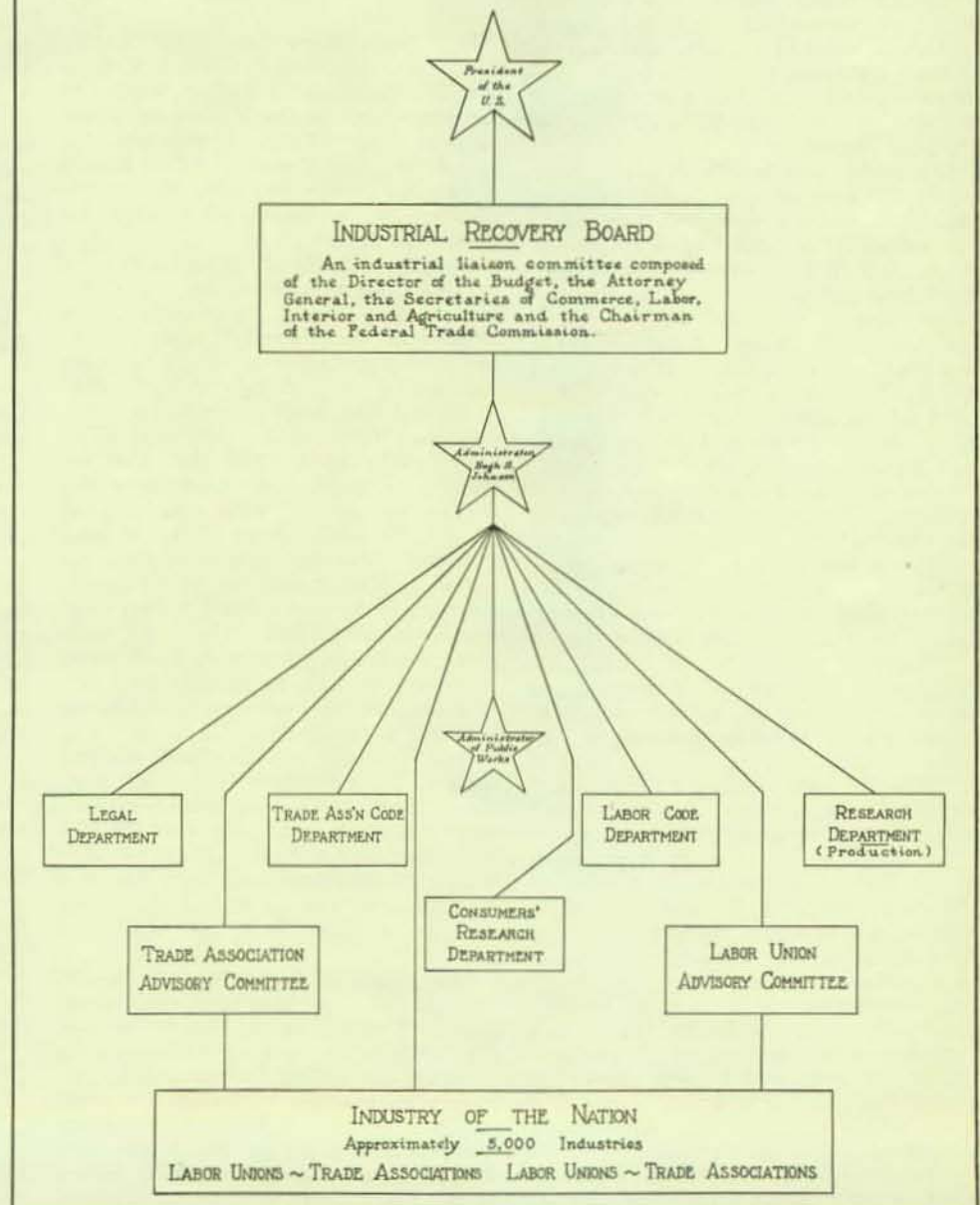
The personnel of the National Recovery Act administration has been announced and is as follows:

Administrator—Hugh S. Johnson
Chief Counsel—Donald Richberg
Assistant Administrator for Labor—Edward F. McGrady
Assistant Administrator for Employers—Dudley Cates
Director of Research and Economic Planning—Alexander Sachs.

Labor Advisory Board—
Dr. Leo Wolman
John P. Frey

(Continued on page 304)

SET-UP OF NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT ADMINISTRATION



Married Women Organize for Defense

WITH the federal government taking the lead in discriminating against married women who work, and with state governments and city governments following this lead, married women have begun to organize to protect their economic interests. The Women's Committee for Economic and Political Equality announces its organization from Minneapolis. Its chairman is Miss Helen Bauman, and its secretary Gertrude M. Durkee, both teachers who have trade union experience. The organization is attempting to secure cooperation of other agencies to protect married women status. According to Mrs. Louella B. Cook, publicity chairman of this organization, the women consider the drive made upon married workers as merely a subterfuge to hide what they consider to be the same old battle against wage earners by those who have.

Under the whip of Lewis Douglas, hard-boiled budget master, there was written in recent federal laws a section giving government departments the right to dismiss married workers, irrespective of their attainment or status before any other workers are dismissed, provided husband and wife are both on the government payrolls.

During the past month all government employees were required to fill out questionnaires designed to reveal their marital status. Employees of the General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, and employees of the District school system have all received these questionnaires. Many of the employees are rebellious inasmuch as they contend no married person works without the goad of necessity. Many are keeping needy relatives; many have purchased homes and are paying off mortgages contracted in times when they had the expectation of security under government employment.

Impetus was given to the organization of married workers in Minnesota by introduction of the following resolution in the Minnesota State Legislature:

"Whereas thousands of heads of families in the State of Minnesota are out of employment and by reason thereof untold misery is being suffered by our citizens; and

"Whereas great numbers of these unemployed are persons of unquestioned integrity and recognized ability; and

"Whereas in nearly every department of our State government and in most of the departments of the political subdivisions of this state, positions are held by married women whose husbands derive sufficient income from their business, profession, or occupation to support their wives, and family, if any; and

"Whereas the welfare of all the people of the state will be best served by giving employment to heads of families upon whose earnings the families are dependent. Now therefore be it

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring that all

Women's Committee for Economic and Political Equality takes its origin in the west. Its originators are women with experience in the trade union movement.

the officials of the State and its political subdivisions who have the power of appointing employees are requested to replace all married women whose husbands are engaged in a profession or business or are gainfully employed with unemployed married men whose wives are not employed or with widows or other women who are the sole support of families. Be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State is directed to mail immediately a copy of this resolution to the head of every department of our state and local governments."

In Illinois there has been recently formed the Legislative Council of Business and Professional Women, which has the same aims as the Minnesota organization. The Illinois Legislature has forced an amendment to the Illinois tenure law which was designed to dismiss in August all married women, irrespective of status.

Both Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, have condemned the policy of discharging women because of their marital status. Both have characterized this policy "as very bad and a very foolish thing". Mrs. Roosevelt has been courageously outspoken on this matter. She said in an interview in April, 1933, that dismissal "should be a question of efficiency and quality of service with consideration whenever it can be given of the personal problem." The fact that more than one person in the family might be in the government service seemed a very poor reason for dismissal. "In most cases government salaries are so small as to be hardly enough to support two persons, and certainly not enough to educate and rear a family."

Mrs. Roosevelt has also faced the real issue in the problem of providing work for all those who are capable of working and want work in an article in the *Pictorial Review* for April. There she asks women of wealth to look upon life in a creative light and be willing that there may be a more just distribution of income.

"As I see it," says Mrs. Roosevelt, "we can have no new deal until great groups of people, particularly the women, are willing to have a revolution in thought; are willing to look ahead, completely unconscious of losing the house on Fifth Avenue as long as somewhere they have a place to live which they themselves may gradually make into a home; are willing to give up constant

competition for a little more material welfare and co-operate in everything which will make all those around them acquire a little more freedom and graciousness in life. * * *

"If a sufficient number of women can honestly say that they will willingly accept a reduction in the things which are not really essentials to happiness, but which actually consume a good deal of the money spent by the rich, in order that more people may have those things which are essential to happy living, then we may look, I believe, for the dawn of a new day.

"When enough women feel that way there may grow up a generation of children with entirely different ambitions, and before we know it, a new deal and a new civilization may be upon us. Perhaps this result is what technocracy is preaching; but though I have read a little on the subject, I am not yet quite clear just what is the ultimate result that technocrats desire; but I gather that they do expect a revolution of some kind unless we make right use of the information which they have gathered. * * *

"I feel that if holding a job will make a woman more of a person, so that her charm, her intelligence, and her experience will be of greater value to the other lives around her, then holding a job is obviously the thing for her to do. We have come to a place where success cannot be measured by the old standard. Just to make money is no gauge any more of success. A man may not be able to make enough to support his family, and yet he may be a success. He may have learned to be happy and to give happiness, too, in striving for the things which are not material.

"Perhaps the best I can do is to pray that the youth of today will have the ability to live simply and to get joy out of living, the desire to give themselves and to make themselves worthy of giving, and the strength to do without anything which does not serve the interests of the brotherhood of man. If I can bequeath these desires to my own children, it seems to me I will not have lived in vain."

What makes a man noble? Not sacrifice, for the most extreme sensualist is capable of sacrifice. Not the following of a passion, for some passions are shameful. Not the serving of others without any self-seeking, for perhaps it is just the self-seeking of the noblest which brings forth the greatest results. No; but something in passion which is special though not conscious; a discernment which is rare and singular and akin to frenzy; a sense of heat in things which for others are cold; a perception of values for which no estimate has been established; a sacrificing on altars which are dedicated to an unknown God; a courage that claims no homage; a self-sufficiency which is superabundant and unites men and things.—Nietzsche.

When Will Electric Rates Come Down?

FOR years, union leaders, when they have had the opportunity, have told utility magnates that utility rates should come down. These representations have been made in the interest, first, of the consumer's need, second, in the interest of the utilities themselves, inasmuch as high rates have continually arraigned public sentiment against these business groups; and third, in the interest of the electrical business itself, because the selling of appliances, their installation and the general flow of business depends upon the altitude or lowness of utility rates. Utility leaders have ignored these declarations and utility rates have remained at a stable level—a level which could not be defended. Even during the depression the rates have virtually remained the same though utility propaganda has maintained that rates have consistently fallen off over a period of time. This is probably true when measured by the high average of 20 years ago of about 15 cents per kilowatt hour.

Now the movement for lower rates has gathered headway, and it appears certain there will be general reductions either voluntarily on the part of the utilities or through compulsion from state or federal agencies. At this juncture, there is offered to the reading public a book which may be said to have importance to the subject of rate making. The book is "What Electricity Costs" (New Republic, Inc., New York City, \$1.00). It is a symposium, a record of a historic meeting held in New York City, of utility engineers, management engineers, rate making experts, state public utility commissioners, and others. The book is edited by M. L. Cooke, well-known engineer.

What will interest the general public and utility leaders most in this book is the frank admission that no one knows anything for sure about what electricity costs. This, of course, means that hitherto rates have not been made on an engineering basis or upon the old economic principle of supply and demand, but arbitrarily by utility heads on the belief that the rate shall be "all the traffic will bear." One of the interesting papers in the book is by Hudson W. Reed, management engineer of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia. The upshot of Mr. Reed's discussion is that utilities themselves do not know what electricity costs, or should cost.

How Rates Are Made

The primary subject of this volume and the subject of the conference was distribution costs. Engineers know how much the generation of electricity costs per unit, but after it leaves the busbar

Movement for rate reductions gets under way, but rates will not go down until engineering principles rather than what-the-traffic-will-bear idea rule. Review of "What Electricity Costs."

mystery enshrouds the whole process and apparently utility heads close one eye when they look at the meter, and with the other glued on the balance sheet and dividend record fix the rates

SENATE PASSES COSTIGAN RESOLUTION

Whereas growing interest is manifest throughout the nation on the part of householders, both urban and rural, as to present and future uses of electricity and reasonable rates chargeable therefor; and

Whereas a considerable, if not controlling, factor in the cost of rural and domestic electric service is reported to be the expense of distributing transmitted current between local substations and the customers' meters; and

Whereas it is responsibly alleged by engineers that the service companies keep no record of this important distribution cost and that the subject has never been discussed before any engineering society; that technical literature does not deal with it; and that only rarely has it been considered in electric-rate cases; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Federal Power Commission is hereby requested to furnish the Senate with a report summarizing such information as may be available indicating the cost of electrical distribution expressed in cents per kilowatt-hour under varying service conditions, as contrasted with the more widely known costs of electrical generation and electrical transmission.

upon the gratuitous assumption that whatever the public pays that rate will be correct. Mr. Reed's contention is that no two utility plants are alike, that they cannot arrive at any common standards of cost and that utilities have never undertaken to set up cost accounting in the plants on any common basis, and so when the public says rates should come down the utilities reply: "The public knows nothing about it." How can the public know anything about it when the utilities themselves do not?

However, this little volume is distinguished by other contributors than Mr. Hudson W. Reed. Mr. E. V. Buchanan, general manager of the Public Utilities of London, Ont.; Mr. J. D. Ross, superintendent, Light Department, Seattle; Mr. E. F. Scattergood, general manager, Los Angeles Bureau of Power

and Light, also have papers, and their precise data on cost of distribution does not appear to be shrouded in the same twilight as that of the private utilities. Mr. Ross says:

* * * "These units are easily explained by an example. Suppose a plant can deliver 1,000 kw. but for some reason does not turn a wheel for the whole year. Fixed costs, watchman, etc., cost, say, \$7,000 for the year, or \$7 per kw. year. This unit, therefore, like the h.p. year, has no relation to the hours of use. It is a simple unit, the total cost for the year divided by the kilowatt capacity of the plant.

"When we come to the kilowatt hour we bring in time, the hours of use. We have the interest and other fixed charges on the plant but we now must add the costs of promoting longer hour use, the contract and accounting costs, the labor and material for operation and all the costs that go to make a completely operating plant.

How Yearly Load Factor Is Found

"We now introduce a new figure, the yearly load factor. It is the average hours of use for the year, out of the 8,760 hours of one year. It is usually expressed as a per cent of the year, gotten by dividing the average hours of use by 8,760.

"Carrying the above illustration of our 1,000 kw. plant still further, let us assume that each kilowatt in full operation now costs \$20 to operate for the year and was in use for 45 per cent of the time (i.e., 45 per cent load factor of 3,942 hours). The 3,942 kwh. cost \$20 or a little over half a cent per kwh. Thus, the cost per kwh. rises and falls according to the hours of use.

"Let us assume, for example, that the cost of electricity ready to deliver is 0.5 cents per kwh. and the load factor is 45 per cent. In order to find the cost to the customer and make him a rate we must now find the cost of construction of distributions systems for the particular class of work.

"We must then determine the fixed costs necessary to carry this expenditure and in addition the contract, billing and labor and maintenance of operation."

Mr. Buchanan presents what appears to be a series of cost sheets and it would be interesting if these could be compared with those of some of the private American companies which also generate electricity from the power at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Cooke believes the symposium out of which this little volume grew was notable because "everywhere the desire—and even determination—to discover

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Fire Fighters—Actual and Symbolic Type

By CHARLES A. REYNOLDS, Seattle

THOMAS F. DOUGHERTY, in his book on fire fighting, says, "The old fashioned days of standing out on the sidewalk and spraying water disappeared long ago from the practice of the modern fire department. The code in any well-trained properly commanded force is simple and to the point: "Get in and stay in until you begin to cook."

Did it ever occur to you that we are today living in a great conflagration? The whole country is on fire. It has been burning now for nearly four years. When it first started, it would have required very little effort to extinguish it but, our then Chief said: "Leave it alone. It will burn itself out after a while." And so it was left alone, but it did not go out. It continued to grow and spread until the then Chief became nervous about it and called in his lieutenants, and they held a conference and it was decided to saturate the banks, insurance companies and the railroads, and so it was done, and the fire continued to grow. How much would it have been worth to the nation if at that time we had had a chief who was sensible enough to understand that the way to put out a fire is to put the water on the fire. Oh no, they must stand out on the streets and shoot the water in through the upper windows, just as was done in the great Seattle fire. They might soil their delicate hands or scorch their rosy cheeks had they gone down into the basement where the fire blazed.

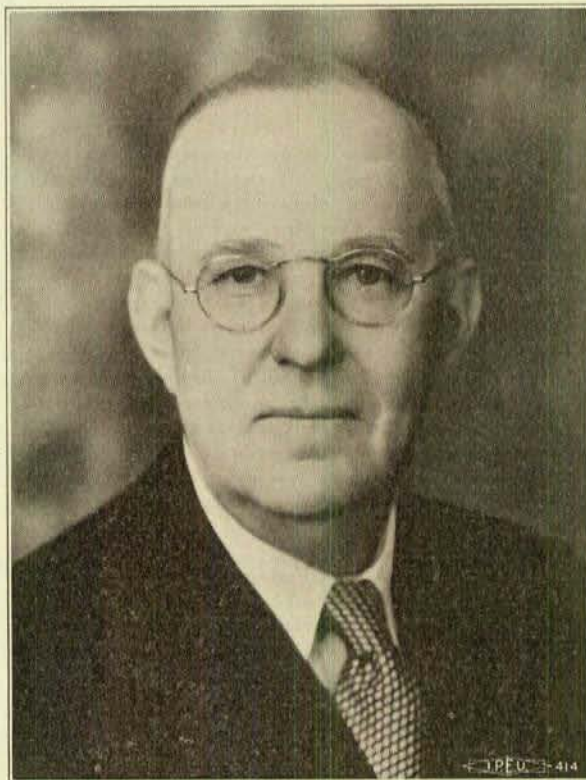
Proper Direction Necessary

The fire is still burning, and it will not be easy to put it out, but now we have a new Chief and he knows where the fire is and he knows, too, where the water is and we are just hoping that he will take the water from the few who have in devious ways accumulated it in great plenty and pour it upon the fire, until the fire fighters have put it out. The fire is the unemployed citizens of the nation and the water is money, and when these two are brought together our troubles are at an end.

Many people are now trying to estimate the cost of bringing prosperity back to the people of the nation. What do you mean by prosperity? My understanding of the term as it applies to our people is a condition in which the lowliest, honest, and willing worker has the opportunity to earn sufficient to provide a home, permit him to rear a family, and have security for his old age. Until this condition exists, the fire is still burning. How much water does it take to extinguish this fire? When you can tell me that then I can tell you how

Judge Reynolds suggests that the government must go the limit to stop the great depression conflagration. Essential aim: decent living for all.

much money Mr. Roosevelt will be required to spend to bring back employment to the "forgotten man," but whatever the cost, it must be paid. Of



Courtesy Frank Jacobs, Inc.
JUDGE CHARLES A. REYNOLDS
Seattle.

course, none of you ever played poker but you may have seen or heard about the game.

Well, there are critical situations in poker. A good poker player has judgment and a cool head, skill and nerve.

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Church Economist Leads Union Cause

One of the best briefs in behalf of organized labor ever prepared by a sympathetic friend of the movement is that of Rev. Francis J. Haas, Ph.D., in his recent pamphlet "Rights and Wrongs in Industry, Catholic Doctrine on Industrial Problems." This is published by the Paulist Press, 401 West 59th St., New York City (five cents per copy, \$3.75 in

lots of 100). The pamphlet bears the union label, and could well be used in publicity campaigns by local unions.

The Reverend Father Haas says:

"* * * The most destructive result of competition is of course the business cycle. * * * In economic terminology the situation is described as a lack of balance between production and consumption: manufacturers produce, or are ready to produce, goods, but buyers for lack of sufficient income cannot take them off their hands. The fundamental cause of this condition is uncontrolled self-interest asserting itself through the unregulated profit motive. * * *

A more direct cause of the present crisis was the unequal bargaining power between employer and worker. Here the pernicious forces of uncontrolled competition showed themselves most clearly. * * *

"In direct opposition to social justice American industry has dealt with workers almost entirely as individuals. It regarded each as a unit, as a replaceable part, in the same way that it measured steel by the ton, cloth by the yard, or wheat by the bushel. On this basis it paid wages. * * * In computing wages American employers have not compensated the worker for his most important contribution, his indispensability to the operation of industry. * * *

"Organization of industry is imperative. Workers derive their right to collective action from the fact that they are in a trade or an industry. They acquire this right in the same way that a people acquire civil rights by associating together in establishing a government. In both cases the source of rights is human nature. * * *

"To make a contract a person must know what he is doing and be free to accept or decline.

Under the individual wage agreement neither condition is present. It is only when a worker deals through a freely chosen representative who has a knowledge of market conditions equal to that of the employer's representative that he exercises some measure of judgment in making a contract. Likewise, it is only when the worker deals through a freely chosen representative to whom his fellow workers have pledged themselves to act as a unit that he enjoys some degree of freedom. * * *

"The two objectives are: The enfranchisement of the unpropertied, and their advancement to the status of ownership. These objectives are to be obtained through a wage of sufficient size to warrant private ownership for all. * * *

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Vacationing in Our Own Woodland Realm

A GRAND vacation, far away from the city's worries, noise and heat is possible for the cost of gasoline and groceries, if you have a tent that doesn't leak, and simple adjuncts of camping, and a car that will run you to the nearest national forest.

Best of all, as many people are discovering, there are improved camp areas in national forests within about a day's drive of most of the large eastern cities. Thirty states have national forests. There are a total of 148 forests at present under Uncle Sam's ownership and care. In them are more than 2,000 improved camp areas set aside for public recreation. Any citizen, even if as an individual he owns not an inch of land elsewhere, is justified in feeling that he is part owner of these magnificent woodlands.

Camping privileges are free and at the regular camp grounds not even a permit is necessary. Pure, safe water is supplied, cooking conveniences such as the large outdoor fireplace shown in the picture here, sanitary toilets and garbage pits. Often definite spots are leveled off where you can pitch your tent and park your car. Firewood may be picked up close at hand.

Should you desire to camp in the natural solitudes away from the comparative civilization of the public camp areas, you may do so by obtaining a permit from the supervisor of the forest. People who wish to do so may even lease a permanent camp site where they may build their own cabin.

Camp Sites Comfortable

There are only two requirements and they are such that you as part owner of forest lands would insist upon. One is cleanliness, especially in disposal of waste. The other, of course, is the greatest of care with fire. It is said that one-third of the fires in national forests are started by careless smokers and campers. As these fires can be so expensive and destructive, can result in such ruin of natural beauty, campers are asked to take certain responsibilities in the safe use of fire whether for cooking or smoking. They are asked to observe great care in extinguishing matches, cigar or cigaret butts, and pipe ashes. They are asked to drench camp-fire embers with water and cover them with earth.

As discussed in the June number of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*, plans have been submitted to President Roosevelt, himself a notable forestation enthusiast, for the addition to the public domain of 224,000,000 acres of forest and abandoned agricultural land, to be developed for timber, for the prevention of floods, drought and erosion, and other uses of great value to the nation. Jobs for an army of men will be created to properly develop and care for these areas, and the acreage mentioned will nearly double the present holdings of

Uncle Sam's playgrounds offer inexpensive opportunities for real recreation.

public lands by the states and the nation. While this is viewed as an investment of tremendous value in insuring a timber supply for the future and in preventing destructive soil erosion, there will be other benefits which the public may enjoy as individuals, in the restful, invigorating effects of vacations in the wilds.

In these lands there is scenery of surpassing beauty; mountains to climb, lakes to swim in, streams to fish in, wild game to observe and photograph. There are trails to hike along, roads to drive on. Dense wilderness, lovely views, the tonic air of the woods—what benefits to the landless millions of our cities!

Uncle Sam Gives Aid

If you would like to spend your vacation in a national forest, the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture can advise you. A request to the supervisor of a national forest will bring you a map and full particulars about the public camp sites you can use. Everyone is welcome.

For those who have never tried a camping holiday, here are some suggestions offered by the Forest Service:

See that the car is in good shape mechanically, with sound tires and a tank full of gas, before you start into the forest.

Take along a good bed and warm bedding. Nights are colder than in town. An air mattress is a convenience, but

plenty of soft wool blankets or warm quilts will do. A waterproof tent is a necessity in most regions. Carry a flashlight, candles and a reserve supply of matches in a watertight can. If there are mosquitoes, take a repellent, such as citronella and camphor, or plenty of mosquito netting, with you.

You will also need a good shovel, and a medium heavy, sharp axe, about 3½ pounds. Cook over the coals of a small fire, not a bonfire. The old-fashioned Dutch oven is excellent if you are camping for several days. In wet weather you can usually find small dead branches close to tree trunks that are dry enough to use as kindling. Or split a dead pole, such as an aspen, and make kindlings from the center. Do not, under any circumstances, place your fire within ten feet of standing trees or against fallen logs or tree roots, or in leaves or brush. Scrape away all leaves and inflammable material within a radius of at least five feet of your fire.

Burn all papers and trash in the camp fire. Bury tin cans, bottles or other unburnable rubbish, also food refuse. Never leave a camp fire burning while you are away from your camp. First, last, and all the time you are in a forest; be careful about fire. Careless smokers and campers are responsible for at least a third of the fires in our national forests. Be sure your match is out; break it in two before you throw it away. Take care with pipe ashes, and cigar and cigarette stubs. When breaking camp, the fire should be out—dead out—before you leave. Drench it with water, stirred into the embers, and top off with a few shovelfuls of earth for good measure.

If you should lose your direction in

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Photo by U. S. Forest Service.

While Aunt Dinah peels potatoes by the big outdoor fireplace, and a camper splits wood nearby, others enjoy playing the phonograph, reading, poring over maps to plan the next day's hike. A level camping spot in the George Washington National Forest, Virginia, with a background of woods and mountains.

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Collective Bargaining

One of the recurring phrases in the National Industrial Recovery Act is collective bargaining. This phrase is so potent; it reaches the ear of every labor man and woman, and every economist and engineer, with such incisive and peculiar force that it is strange that no fight by anti-unionists was made upon this particular term during the course of the recovery legislation. We must conclude, therefore, that the full import of the phrase "collective bargaining" was missed, and is being missed, by foes of labor.

Collective bargaining is a technical term. It has rarely been used by anyone except as it related to the relation of real bona fide labor unions with employers. It may be said to imply real bona fide labor unions and no other form of organization by its historical meaning. It was first used in 1891 in Great Britain by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, principal recorders of the British labor movement. The Webbs define collective bargaining (by implication) as "Negotiations between employers and workpeople when the workpeople act in concert and the employer meets a collective will." Maurice Dobb in his book "Wages" describes several stages in collective bargaining, and then states:

"Finally, collective bargaining in its most developed form is found when regular machinery is set up in the form of a joint committee of the two sides or a conciliation board composed of representatives of the employers and the trade unions, which holds meetings at regular intervals to discuss current business, and possesses a definite constitution and rules of procedure."

Another authority, J. A. Estey in "The Labor Problem," says:

"Labor unions, existing as they do primarily to prevent this outcome (i.e., sweated labor), direct their practices and policies, therefore, to make their members act as a unit rather than as individuals, to bargain collectively not individually, to resist the tendency towards competition in regard to the terms of employment and set up in its stead a common rule or standard by which all are governed. In this they are doing precisely what manufacturers do when they combine to fix prices, save that in the case of labor the necessities of combination are so much greater that even the courts have been compelled to remove labor unions from the scope of laws directed in the interest of public policy against the various forms of restraint of trade. This method of group action is commonly called *collective bargaining*."

The classic definition is that of Samuel Gompers:

"Collective bargaining means that the organized employees of a trade or industry, through representatives of their own choosing, shall deal with the employer or employers in the making of wage scales and working conditions. Collective bargaining is the only practical proposal for adjusting relations between the management and the workers in a business way, assuring a fair deal to both sides."

The fact that the authors of the National Industrial Recovery Act see fit to guarantee collective bargaining, guarantees bona fide labor unionism. Any other interpretation of this term, if and when made, does violence to the historic origin and meaning of the term.

Bargaining without collectivism is not enough. Collectivism without bargaining is not enough.

Rigged company unions simply can not qualify under the Act, except by gratuitous assumption, tenderness, and special interpretation of the term collective bargaining.

Background of the New Order

Is America an indecently hypocritical nation? Foreign critics say we are. A nation is hypocritical when it professes one faith and practices another. For 50 years the United States has been hypocritical in regard to labor and labor policies. It has avidly pretended that there is no such thing as the class war, and has vigorously prosecuted the class war.

This hypocritical policy was revealed in all its intolerable unsightliness during the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and the setting-up of its administration. The only clauses of that Act which precipitated any real conflict in Congress were those guaranteeing the right of organization to workers.

These same labor clauses offered the most difficulty when the Recovery Administration got to work. Tremendous behind-the-scene struggles upon these labor sections of the Recovery Act occurred prior to the announcement of policies. Employers stormed the offices of the administration seeking to get friendly rulings and sheltering interpretations. Non-union industries began to conform to the technical provisions of the Act, inducing their employees to organize, and to appear to bargain collectively. The same old drama of hypocrisy was unrolling—it was soon apparent—though the theatre had been changed from the industrial arena to the governmental rostrum.

The upshot of the struggle is the *status quo*. That is further postponement of the inevitable question, can an industrial nation exist half-slave, and half-free?

The Recovery Administration shies away from the question of organization. It takes a negative attitude. It does, however, take a firm, positive attitude toward employers organization. Employers *have* to organize. Workers *may* organize.

This must be regarded as a regrettable and evil side-stepping. It means the *old deal* under new guise. And it means a violation, we believe, of both the spirit and the letter of the law. It certainly means the perpetration of national hypocrisy.

Purchasing Power One of the admirable features of the National Recovery Act is its avowed aim to "increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power." This lifts the new law from mere commonplaceness, and sets it in line with the new economic trend, away from the dead economics of Adam Smith, in tune with the creative thinking of Keynes, Foster, Lorwin, Lubin, Slichter and others. It unquestionably underwrites labor's primary contention that wages are more important than dividends to the ongoing life of a nation.

On the whole, too, it must be said, that the Recovery Administration has proceeded with good sense, dispatch, and courage in seeking to fulfill this aim.

Dangers, however, still lie in the offing. These adhere in two ideas: one is that when hours are shortened, the weekly wage should be automatically cut; the other that purchasing power can be increased by dividing wages as between skilled and unskilled workers.

For years certain bankers and industrialists have looked with envy upon the building trades, the printing industry, the metal trades, the railroad industry, and deplored the so-called aristocracy of labor, and the supposed high wages paid in these fields. They have advocated "putting wage rates in line with the general trend" meaning drawing skilled down to the level of the unskilled.

It is known that certain employers would be willing to use the National Recovery Act to do this very thing if they could.

But two things stand in the way: the unions and the law. The law seeks to increase purchasing power. Purchasing power cannot be increased merely by levelling all wages down to a low plane.

Skill Skill is probably the most precious asset industrial America has. It makes little difference whether this paramount possession be fully appreciated or not, it is a fact that our industrial preeminence rests upon the varied, resourceful skill of the American workman.

Anyone who has followed Russia's recent development knows that that nation suffers not from a lack of engineering brains, but from a lack of craftsmanship and technical skill among peasants turned factory workers. You can't make a craftsman over night, and you can't produce that mysterious but potent force known as craft-consciousness in a decade. American mechanical genius is the product of generations of development.

This being true, skill should be recognized and rewarded like any other exceptional attainment. It should not be treated as a publicized pretence without value to the nation as a whole, and skill should not be elided over as an ordinary value easily acquired.

The Roosevelt administration is distinguished as a respecter of brains. It places new value upon the expert, the specialist and the man-who-knows. But specialized knowledge in an economist, an engineer, a lawyer, a financier, has no more intrinsic value than skill in the lesser paid grades of industrial activity. To be truly consistent, the Roosevelt Administration must also recognize the craftsmen of industry.

National Labor Policy There are in the National Industrial Recovery Act the beginnings of what the U. S. has never had before, namely, a national labor policy. This is a definite gain. Economic policies are now to be measured by their effect upon purchasing power, and this, ladies and gentlemen, is getting down to fundamentals. It is a step in the direction of modern statecraft.

But merely to consider workers as so many geese to be plucked by profit-seeking merchants is missing the half of the labor question. There is so much more to it. The federal government is now in a position to take the lead in considering organized workers as assets to the state in carrying on the chief business of the nation, production, distribution and consumption. If it can come into a vision of organized workers—labor unions—as technical instruments of production, as arms of the state to police and enforce fair laws—then the nation may well be on the road to a new and better prosperity.

Standardization By Clique Rule For some time the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has viewed with dismay the drift in the Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association. This is the committee, which operates independently of the National Fire Protection Association and the American Standards Association, in spite of being the creation of both. It has the most to say in regard to national standards set up in the electrical industry. National standards are important (1) to the home owner, for they determine the cost of electrical installations, and the cost of current after the installations are made; they also pre-determine fire hazards; (2) to the worker, because they determine under what conditions of danger or safety, he shall work, and the general character of his job; (3) to the electrical contractors as these standards determine by limitation the contractor's livelihood.

There was a time when this committee was guided in most part by engineering ideals. Scientific principles of protecting property held sway. Now unfortunately, and alas, to a point actually menacing to the public welfare, this committee is dominated by a clique pulled, as by strings, by utilities and manufacturing interests, and, in consequence, it can be stated without fear of honest contradiction that cheap commercialism, and not engineering rules. This holds true in particular of *ad interim* rulings. This clique is avowedly bent upon further adulteration of what standards still remain in the degree that the present code may well be suspected of being inadequate for the purpose intended.

This being true two courses are open to members of this organization, and to all public-spirited groups in the industry:

(1) To oppose and drive back any campaign against standards now created by city and state ordinances. The National Safety Code, creature of this electrical committee, must be regarded at the most as an unsure guide, and should not be accepted as the only guide.

(2) Steps must be taken to see that national standards, unsuspected of commercialism and favoritism, shall be set up. Since such standards must be in the public interest, it would appear to be in the responsibility of the federal government to accept this task. No doubt, it is the province of the Administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act so to perform.



WOMAN'S WORK



PLANNING THE HOME YOU WANT

By SALLY LUNN

ALMOST everyone has ideas about the kind of a house he or she would like to own, even when there is not the slightest possibility of that house ever being built. We build attractive dream pictures—"a cozy little bungalow with a big fireplace;" "a big rambling house in the country with porches on two sides;" "a Colonial red brick house with white shutters," weaving the attractive environments we have seen into our own hopes. And we think—"some day I'll build a house."

Whether you ever do build that house or not depends, usually, on whether you want it enough to save for it, plan for it and work for it long before the house itself ever comes into existence. One of the greatest difficulties is financing. While you are still paying rent you have to save out of the family income an amount equal to from 30 to 50 per cent of the value of your future home. It's true, you can step into a real estate development and take your choice for a \$500 down payment, but this is just shoving the heaviest costs into the future and in addition saddling yourself with the contractor's profit, advertising, selling and development costs, and accepting the kind of construction he thinks is good enough for the money. You will also have a larger part of the price to pay interest on for many years. And you will not get the house you want but will have to fit your individual tastes into an uninteresting and perhaps poorly planned set of rooms.

It is safe to assume that if you own a lot worth \$1,000 and have another \$1,000 cash, you will be able to get financing on the balance for a \$4,000 to \$5,000 house. A good house can be built for \$4,000 if it is intelligently planned. But there are few architects or contractors who are sufficiently unselfish to do this planning for you and cut down their profit or commission. Architects have frequently said that they could save their customers' money by proper planning and supervision but when the architect's fee is a percentage of the cost of the house, you cannot expect too much from him.

Every home should be a reflection of the personality of the owner and his family. It should fit their tastes and habits as closely as possible. This is the real joy in owning a home. And in dispensing with the conventional features that do not really appeal to you or that you do not need, is where economies

may most properly be made. Of course, you cannot be too unconventional because in the future at some time you may wish to sell the house; but if your ideas result in more convenience and beauty they will really add to the value.

If you think you know exactly what you want, how each room should be arranged, the size of it, and where everything should be, sit down and try to draw a floor plan. Take a ruler and proportion it with each inch representing a certain number of feet. Put in the shape of the house and the outer dimensions first. Then try to fit your rooms into it. Don't forget the windows and doors. Perhaps you'll end up with a room without any windows or without a door. That may sound silly, but try it. Try to figure where your plumbing fixtures should go. Block in your sink, range, cupboards and refrigerator. Draw the sizes of your beds in the bedrooms and large pieces of furniture in your living room.

Then think it over and see if you really have what you want. Consider every possible psychological factor—climate, income, manner of living, habits of members of the family. Do you have small children who must have a quiet place to sleep away from the grown-ups and their evening amusements? Do you have young sons or daughters in school who should have a place to study where they will not be disturbed? Or, are you and your husband both employed and with no children at present—or perhaps you may be old people whose children have gone forth into homes of their own.

The composition of the family group is a very important factor in planning. They, and their habits and tastes, should be an influence in designing your house. No architect can express them so well as you yourself can. Whether you will have a dining room, or would rather devote this space into increasing the size of the living room, and providing a dining space in the kitchen; whether bedrooms may be used for studying as well as for sleeping and dressing; and similar considerations may govern the size of rooms, their location in respect to each other, the position of windows and electric outlets.

The plan of your prospective house should be open for discussion, particularly between you and your husband, for a good long time. It's much better to argue about it before it is built. Instead of losing your tempers when your pet ideas are opposed, you must be rational,

try to decide on a plan that will be of most advantage to all.

Even when you have decided on a floor plan you have only begun planning your home. You have also to decide about the exterior of the house, the materials that will be used, the way the house is to be located on the lot; whether your design is practical, and whether it is too expensive for you to build.

Most of the "House" and "Home" magazines you see on the newsstands will be of very little value to you, because the houses, conveniences, interiors, furnishings, etc., illustrated are of the luxury type. Such interesting items as costs, economy, are seldom mentioned except in a very breezy way. At the city libraries, however, you may be able to find books that will help you. There are books of plans. Some of them are economy plans which will give you an idea of values. The government has recently published books on the practical aspects of residential building of value to the consumer.

You will also need, from time to time, to consult with practical persons who understand residential building. While the electrician knows a good deal, he is not on the job during its whole progression. The carpenter, for example, sees the job almost from beginning to end. An intelligent carpenter with much experience on residential work can give you many good suggestions. If you can form an alliance with one of these men he will be able to help you and also to advise you about selecting a contractor. In order to draw up actual plans you will also have to have the services of an architect, unless you may possibly find in one of the innumerable plan services available, a plan that suits you or that can be altered without difficulty to express your desires.

It is always better to do business with people in whom you have confidence.

The competitive bidding system has not worked out to the advantage of the consumer. A contractor in his bid agrees to build according to the plans and specifications. But there are many ways of "skinning" a job. Instead of allowing anyone to bid and selecting the lowest bidder, it is better to allow only a carefully selected few to submit bids and even then to make your selection not entirely from the price at the bottom.

The building tradesman who has worked on residential building knows a good deal about the contractors. Frequently he has worked for intervals in

the employ of a number of them. He knows their character. He can tell you which ones use speed-up tactics with their workers, skimp on quality, hide defects. He knows others who employ only the men of greatest skill and instead of rushing them around, encourage them to produce an honest, careful, beautiful job. This is the kind of a contractor you want, even though the price is a little higher, for it will save far more than the difference in the long run.

You can do your part to extend organization of building trades workers in the residential field by insisting that your contractor is a union contractor and that all workers have paid-up cards.

Here are a few suggestions some of which you may want to use when you are thinking of floor plans. While you should try to cut down the dimensions of your house you do not want to interfere with comfort, hospitality, and harmonious living.

Eliminating the basement and substituting a step-down heater room.

Using the basement as an integral part of the living quarters, for such rooms as kitchen, dining room, laundry, garage. If heating pipes are run under the floor, ceilings are made sufficiently high, and enough windows provided, the basement may be both cozy and livable.

Cutting down size of bedrooms and bathrooms to actual needs.

Planning rooms to open naturally into each other, and eliminating all unnecessary hallways.

If you want a fireplace, remember that it should be planned so the same chimney can take care of your furnace. A chimney that comes up through the interior of the house is less expensive than an ornamental chimney on an outer wall.

Using attic space, with proper insulation and ceiling height, for bedrooms.

Choosing materials and finishes for durability, practicality, and cleanability.

Using stock millwork rather than special designs for mouldings, doors, windows, mantels, cabinets, built-in features, and trim.

Choosing architecture of acknowledged beauty that will not go out of style.

I certainly am not suggesting that you should dispense with the services either of architect or contractor, but in order to deal with them in a satisfactory manner, you must know what you want. That is what these preliminary studies are for. There are houses inconveniently planned that have cost as much or more than others of equal area and better arrangement. A clear set of preliminary sketches is helpful to the architect, particularly if you are so sure that that is the right plan for you that you will not ask to have changes made after the final plans are drawn.

Planning your own home is a fascinating occupation. You can go to exhibit homes, visit model kitchens, model rooms. Ask questions and take notes. You can read architectural books and magazines. Some trade associations,

(Continued on page 295)

REMOVING STAINS WITH CHEMICALS

By SALLY LUNN



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.
Using a Medicine Dropper When Removing Stains With Chemicals. The Material Is Spread Over a Bowl.

WE are all very much more interested in learning the fine points of the home-maker's art than we were when we could afford to buy whatever skilled services we needed. Besides the money saving, it is becoming a matter of pride to the intelligent housewife to really practice her trade. She is finding that a row of gleaming jars of jelly, or a piece of furniture carefully repaired, or a garment skillfully remodeled, bring her a much greater feeling of satisfaction than a high bridge score.

Now here is an idea that did not occur to us when we had plenty of new clothes in the closet and could afford either to send stained garments to the cleaner or to discard them entirely.

There are a few common chemicals that can be used to remove stains and most of them are very inexpensive. Those most frequently needed are Javelle water, which is used to bleach stains from white cottons or linens, potassium permanganate, oxalic acid, ammonia water, and carbon tetrachloride. As some of these are poisonous they should be kept on a high shelf, together with a medium-sized bowl, a medicine dropper, a glass rod with rounded ends, several pads of cheesecloth or old muslin, a small sponge, and sheets of white blotting paper.

Many stains will simply come out in laundering, but there are some that soap and water will not budge. Potassium permanganate may be used in removing certain stains from all WHITE fabrics except rayon. One or more repetitions of the treatment may be necessary in the case of persistent stains.

Any pink or brown stain left by the permanganate is removed by applying hydrogen peroxide, made very slightly acid, if not already so, with hydrochloric, acetic, oxalic, or tartaric acid. Oxalic acid in saturated solution, or lemon juice, may also be used on cotton, linen or silk for removing potassium permanganate stains. Follow by rinsing.

Stains made by writing ink, leather, mildew, indelible pencil, perspiration, tea, tobacco, tomato vine, and tumeric, may be removed by this treatment.

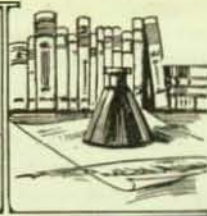
Oxalic acid is itself a bleach. The bottle in which it is stored must be marked "Poison" and kept out of reach of children. To prepare a solution, dissolve as many crystals of the acid as possible in a pint of lukewarm water. Put into a bottle, stopper tightly, and use as needed. Apply to the stain with a medicine dropper or glass rod, and after allowing it to remain a few minutes, rinse thoroughly in clean water. Neutralize with a solution of ammonia.

Iron rust is one of the annoying stains that may be removed by use of oxalic acid. Others are some writing ink stains, medicines that contain metallic salts, and some forms of mildew.

Carbon tetrachloride is a non-explosive dry cleaner, to be used particularly on fabrics that cannot be laundered, to remove grease spots. When you spill a drop of grease on your silk or wool dress, remove it as quickly as possible before it hardens and becomes imbedded with dirt. Slip the material over a soft cotton pad, and apply the carbon tetrachloride with a cloth or brush, using a sweeping motion to avoid rings.



CORRESPONDENCE



"Organize the Radio Industry"

By BILL KELLER, Press Secretary, Radio Division, L. U. No. 1

Business managers and officers of all local unions and all Brothers of the I. B. E. W., don't read just the first few lines of this article, then turn the page, but read all of this message. Your writer as press secretary of the Radio Division of L. U. No. 1 is not endeavoring in this article, and has not during the months past, been trying to get publicity for our small group, but he will admit in having a sort of publicity stunt in mind and that is the honest hope to get every one of you to see why every Brother of the I. B. E. W. should give us, the unionized radio men, your honest support in aiding the International Office to make a success of the movement started some time ago to organize one of the many branches of the electrical world, this branch being the newest that comes under the heading "Radio." Have you thought of how large this industry really is and how many men are employed in keeping the air filled with programs of all sorts?

Have you visualized what a great addition to the Brotherhood, these men of the radio industry would be, or thought of what help our organization could be to them? Did you see to it, or thought of having it brought about that a survey was made in your locality of this electrical industry? Well, no doubt many of you say, "Well, how big is it or what can I do to help?"

The Radio Division of L. U. No. 1 has had, and still has, lots of battles to fight and plenty of problems to solve but that is not stopping them from giving whatever time they can to help in putting over this great union movement. Every day one or more have aided in some way to get things started. But so much for that as our main thought is to interest each of you to add your help by giving your live pointers on this question we are talking about. Right now if there is anything you want to know, write it down so you won't forget it so you can write to us about it.

Do you realize and know that there are over 600 radio stations over 100 watt power up to 50,000 watt power on the air day after day?

These more than 600 stations are spread out over the 48 states of the United States. Do you know that your writer can name nine net-works or radio chains. Also think of all the hotels, halls, amusement parks, etc., that are using thousands of public address or amplifying systems that require skilled radio men to operate and maintain them.

Think a moment and visualize how many men, experienced and trained radio men are needed to operate these various stations and amplifying systems. A little more detail shows that not only are these men required to operate and maintain the transmitter of these 600 stations, but more are needed for these purposes in the control rooms or studios, also more men for the remote control broadcasts. Then there are lots more employed by the net-works or radio chains. Let's not forget their large corps of skilled

READ

A rank and file man views the Recovery Plan, by L. U. No. 595.

Plights of government workers, by L. U. No. 734.

What members can do now for unionism, by L. U. No. 912.

The right spirit helps, by L. U. No. 303.

One job can be a life-saver, by L. U. No. 48.

Good Advice to New Members, by Vice President McGlogan.

Not so many, but the same old high quality.

engineers. Yes, indeed, there are more radio men than one realizes.

Another thought pops up as we quote a slogan of our organizer, a good one, too, "Where electricity goes the Brotherhood goes." That shows that the radio man should be an I. B. E. W. man because each and everyone uses plenty of electricity not only low voltages, but plenty of hot stuff as well, running into big figures. Wouldn't these men be a great addition to the Brotherhood, all being skilled men who must know their business and be specialists in their particular line of work? Another angle, if the operating and maintenance end of this great game were well organized, wouldn't it be possible to keep "skate" or non-union electricians off the job when any wiring or installation work was being done by any of these stations? Does this give you some idea of how many men are used in the radio broadcasting industry and how large it is?

What a great help to this large number of citizens the Brotherhood's support will be when they are once organized to bring them better living conditions and a living wage. Without belonging to the union, where would we be with present conditions?

NOTICE

We are informed by A. D. Barnes, financial secretary of L. U. No. 325, Binghamton, N. Y., that he is unable to locate Receipt No. 675324. The matter has been taken up at the local union meeting, and no one knows of its whereabouts.

Therefore, this receipt has been marked "void" in local union and International Office records. If this receipt comes to the notice of any member of the Brotherhood, kindly return it to the International Office at once.

But even though the International Office is doing all it can in supporting this movement and has placed Brother McLean in the field as organizer, Brother Koenig, business manager of L. U. No. 1, and this small body of radio men known as the Radio Division of L. U. No. 1, are putting forth every effort they possibly can to see the day when success is again achieved by the I. B. E. W., success won't be the word unless each of you throw in with us and help. You can do plenty by starting a survey or investigation in your local union's territory and getting to the men at those radio stations. Bring it up at your meetings, discuss it, and find some ways or means to get to show these radio men what they can gain by falling in line with us.

A real union man, talking man to man with someone and assuring them that unionism means more than a lot of newspaper copy, rough neck stuff, riots, etc., can give this campaign the kind of support and publicity it needs to put it over.

During the coming weeks we are going to eagerly watch each mail for a letter from each locality, knowing that all of you are going to support this movement and back it up to the last ditch so that our organizer can be given the first-hand information regarding every part of the country and that the foundation can be laid and plans made to make one clean sweep and a quick one, too. Remember that your part in this campaign and your duty as a member of the Brotherhood is to get to these men without jeopardizing their positions at the present time and each of them the benefits and good points of unionism. Find out who they are and get their home address, then send us this information that you have gathered. If you've already started to help and have hit a snag or want some sort of information, write us at once so as not to cause any delay. We want to gather together all available information from every district of the country and need your help to do so.

We, the members of the Radio Division of L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., a small bit of the radio industry, who are proud to be the first union group in the industry want sincerely to thank all Brothers of the I. B. E. W. who have aided already and know that all of you do your best to reach success once more for the Brotherhood.

All information, inquiries, etc., should be sent direct to us at 10185 Boyle Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The month of June has come and gone and we have elected our officers for the coming four years and we hope they will have better luck in the coming term to keep the Brothers together and that our business manager will be able to send the Brothers back to work in the coming year.

We did not make any change in our officers; the same officers who were in office the last four years were re-elected—all but our vice president. The following Brothers will hold office for the next four years: President, Arthur Illig; vice president, James Little; treasurer, Louis Labertie;

financial secretary, Percy Jones; recording secretary and business manager, Charlie Coffrey. We wish them plenty of good luck and good will in the four years to come.

Elections today don't seem as interesting as years ago when the members went to the meetings with fire in their eyes, and each member seeking office had his friends campaigning for him and cigars were passed around and the old hand shake on election night and you would hardly see him the rest of the year, and when you used to see Brothers you had not seen in years, for it seemed a sort of a reunion on election night. Four years seems so long you don't seem to know what it is all about. The Brothers don't seem to take the interest in it that they did years ago.

Our business manager asks me to have the Brother locals watch out for the West Construction Company, from Canada. They are a very bad lot in regard to organized labor and have been working on a dam in the town of Ware, Mass., and have as many as seven or 10 electricians on temporary light and other electric work and have over a six-year job on their hands. Our business manager has been in meetings with other trades and they are working out to organize this job. He has received word from one local in Canada and they notified our business manager they were rotten to the core, so I think our International Office should try hard to stop this concern from getting any more government work and that our different business managers should get right after this concern as soon as they land in their locality. Our business manager would be only too glad to give any information to any of our Brother business managers in regard to this concern.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 26, GOVERNMENT BRANCH, NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

As usual, our election of officers for the next two years brought forth a large attendance and with every member in good spirits, we soon settled down to the real business of picking out the best men to run our organization for the years of 1933-1935.

Our popular vice president, Jack Sullender, defeated Brother Graham for the presidency. The outcome had the boys guessing for awhile, but a little "Farley" tactics on the part of Brother Cameron assured the victory for our vice president.

Brother Italiano was elected vice president without opposition, as most of the boys didn't want that responsibility, so we then proceeded to draft Brother Italiano.

Brothers McOrkee, Harsch, and this writer were elected to the executive board, and members of the Central Labor Union will be appointed by our new president.

Brother Haussner, who steps down from the chair, will be welcomed once more among the "rank and file;" the organization, and indeed he also will be remembered as the most popular and impartial officer that ever held the chair in this organization. His reign of office was rewarded by a very good attendance at our monthly meetings, and that alone is proof that the members had confidence in his ability and his sterling qualifications to conduct an organization as it should be conducted.

A testimonial banquet is under way for Brother Haussner at the present time, and believe this writer, it will take more than his persuasive powers to call a halt for this honor. After all, he deserves it, and here's hoping all the boys will fall in line.

Brother "Jack" Welsh will succeed this



JACK SULLENDER
Newly-elected President of Government
Branch of L. U. 26.

writer as its "news hound," and in introducing the Brothers to "Jack," I want to state that he is a live wire and the readers of the JOURNAL will appreciate his "news of today." Jack is one of those old navy boys, who went in the navy when the ships were wood, and the men iron, so if any of you ex-gobs read his articles, you will soon realize an "old salt" is writing.

Well, I've enjoyed very much this job as "press hound" and I certainly am glad to be relieved of it also.

I wish to thank Mr. Bugnizet through the WORKER for the many courtesies shown me in my period as press secretary, and in closing I also wish to thank any of the boys of the I. B. E. W. who did have the "courage" to read my thoughts, so I'll now retire, and with this bum pen I'll write "finis."

TOM CRANN.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

These few lines are penned to inform the Brotherhood that we are still in the land of the living and dissatisfied. We are glad to be alive, but dissatisfied with present conditions.

Why shouldn't the worker feel mistreated when he struggles for a mere pittance to hold body and soul together, and others can find their names on bargain lists of the Morgans, and the Morgans don't even have to pay income taxes with all their millions? Then again that's our fault for being born poor, we suppose.

We are eagerly awaiting to see what the

A REQUEST

We are glad and proud to have other labor magazines and newspapers republish articles from the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. All that we ask in return is that due credit be given to the source, a rule that we ourselves observe.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

National Industrial Recovery Act will bring along in its wake for the underdog. We wonder what the Muscle Shoals development will mean for us. It looks indeed very much as though the new dealer of the new deal will deal us a new hand from a new deck and all the cards appear to be on the table and no aces up the sleeve. This sounds almost like the millennium has arrived. One can't help but feel that it has whenever we start to view the good work that our new and fearless leader in the White House has performed. We can't help but feel proud of this great man. It must take mountains of courage to oppose the powerful money barons and bankers opposing his progressive moves to better the lot of the forgotten man. We think that never in all history of this great country has such great courage been displayed. We feel that no other President has ever worked toward the goal of achieving so large amount of progressive legislation as has our present leader. May his efforts continue to meet all the success they deserve.

We were greatly honored by a visit from one of our Brothers now in Local Union No. 3. He professes to hate seeing his name in print and made dire threats to us should it ever appear. Homer Crowley is our modest hero.

Locally things are still practically at a standstill. There is a little brewery work but that's about all. Some of the boys are managing to earn a few dollars through working for the Enterprise, a local concern. Relief funds are still tied up in the banks and conditions are far from rosy any way you look at it.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

It has been several months since we have contributed anything to our official JOURNAL; the main reason being nothing of particular interest to write about until a few weeks ago.

It seems as though the National Gray Hound Racing Association has been installing dog racing tracks in various cities throughout the United States, and Portland is one of the favored, a track being installed for the Multnomah Kennel Club.

This track was constructed under strictly union conditions for all crafts. Mr. Thomas Keen, president of the Gray Hound Racing Association, made the statement that it is the general policy of this association to deal with organized labor, and it has certainly given organized labor the fairest and squarest deal it has had for a long time.

In speaking particularly for the electrical workers, I can honestly say this job was a regular life saver to us, employing 25 men at one time and many of the boys getting in a considerable amount of overtime. Approximately \$15,000 worth of material was used and \$4,000 in wages were paid, all in the short period of time of about three weeks. This was due largely to the efficient handling of men and material by Mr. Al Silva, electrical engineer for the association.

Mr. Silva has carried an I. B. E. W. card for years, which, of course, we were glad to hear, and has proven to be, without exception, the squarest shooter we have ever had the pleasure of furnishing men for. His one request was that we send him A-1 mechanics. They didn't need to be speed-ball artists but honest-to-goodness electricians who could give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. Since this is the policy of our organization, we had no trouble in selecting men for the job. It

was certainly more than gratifying at this particular time when all the contractors and the world in general are yelling "speed and more speed," to hear someone in authority make a statement of that kind, and I am sure all who read this will feel as we do about it, too.

Mr. Peter O'Connor, President of the Multnomah Kennel Club here, has shown a decided desire to co-operate with us and has been very nice in every respect, so taking everything altogether this event has been a bright and shining spot in the daily routine of our organization which will long be remembered. And now all you sport lovers, and especially dog racing fans, just check Portland on the map as having one of the finest quarter mile race tracks of its kind in the country. From bright illumination (the races are held at night) to mechanical rabbits and electric timing and score boards, you will find the latest type and design.

J. H. LAKE.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

A few weeks ago Brother Bannon sent Brothers Johnny Sanderson, Harry Weathersby, Jimmie Douglas and myself down here to the "Crawfish State" to do a little municipal job for Brother Manahan. Morgan City, La., is not far out of New Orleans and the hot weather makes the 3.2 industry most agreeable. It has been said by one of the Brothers that after giving 3.2 a thorough test find it not half bad. It gives one a full feeling—if you know just what he means by that.

An interesting thing happened at our Electrical Workers' Home a few days ago. Brother Red J. L. Terry, cook, finding that he did not have quite enough eggs to go around for breakfast, strolled out to the hen house and slipped his hand under an old hen, which was doing an early trick, to get a couple of eggs. The hen became excited and flew off the nest and Red noticed that he had hold of a big snake. In the

discussion as to who would repair the hen house door "Goldtooth" Brown remarked that gathering eggs comes under the jurisdiction of the cook, but "Goldtooth" had to recover the glass nest-egg from the snake.

On the 15th of May, Brother Johnnie S. Luckie, a charter member of Local No. 66 and an employee of the city of Houston for 32 years, was removed from his position as city electrician and replaced with Brother Jack G. Walton, who has been with the city in the electrical department for more than 12 years. Brother Luckie will be pensioned by the International Office the latter part of this year. At the last city election the people changed mayors and this mayor's campaign promise was to replace those who voted against him and Brother Luckie voted against him and for that reason was removed.

For many years it has been a custom of Local Union No. 66 to conduct Decoration Day services at its cemetery lot where there are now 15 Brothers buried. Each Memorial Day, at 10 a. m.; Brothers bring their families and decorate the graves of those buried there with flowers. The dedication and services throughout are conducted by members of our local. Brother Kays made a mighty fine talk.

Brother Ed. R. Welch will be dropped from our rolls if he does not wire or write us at once. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will do this local a favor by advising us by writing to Postoffice Box 454, Houston, Texas. This local has kept his dues paid for more than a year and one-half, but will drop him if we don't get some information from him during the month of July.

ROY FLOOD.

Answer to Protest of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers



GOVERNOR'S CHAMBERS
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 17, 1933

I HAVE VETOED ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 700, WHICH IF SIGNED BY ME WOULD HAVE REDUCED SALARIES OF STATE EMPLOYEES AT A TIME WHEN THERE IS A NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT TO RESTORE PROSPERITY TO THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE VETOED THE BILL FOLLOWING A FLOOD OF REQUESTS SO TO DO FROM MERCHANTS, CIVIC AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND HUNDREDS OF LIKE INTERESTS WHO FEEL THAT A WHOLESALE REDUCTION IN WAGES OF STATE EMPLOYEES WILL BRING A FURTHER HALT TO BUYING POWER AND IRREPARABLE DAMAGE TO BUSINESS.

MY ACTION IN THIS RESPECT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHO HAS CALLED UPON THE ENTIRE NATION TO RAISE WAGES IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RISE IN COMMODITY PRICES, GOING UP RAPIDLY AS THE VALUE OF THE DOLLAR FLUCTUATES. THIS PRICE INCREASE IS, OF ITSELF, EQUIVALENT TO A REDUCTION.

Frank F. Raymond
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

On May 12 organized labor in Seattle held a mass meeting to protest against the further reduction of wages and to present labor's side of the case in the struggle between the amusement trades and a local theatrical combine.

In a court trial just concluded it was proven that labor was not implicated in any way in bombing of the Roxy Theatre in Seattle.

Among the speakers at the mass meeting in the Eagles' Auditorium were Attorney L. B. Schwellenbach, president of the board of regents of the University of Washington; Walter Justi, commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Seattle's great commoner, Judge Charles A. Reynolds, and several international organizers and labor leaders.

Judge Reynolds said: "The barometer of America's prosperity is not Wall Street, the stock exchange, or the banks, but the well-being of the men who toil. If the worker is not employed, is discontented, hungry, or discouraged, then America is facing a storm."

"It is up to us, the progressives, to save this, the greatest government ever conceived by man, from utter ruin and disintegration by the captains of industry, who would take the last ounce of the life blood of our nation in the form of profits to add to their greed. We have a big fight ahead. We must fight; we must organize; we must all join in this holy crusade to save America."

If your radio will pick up Station KOL listen to Judge Reynolds on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The state of Washington has taken him to her bosom like the union found Lincoln before the Civil War.

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

It is the view of the scribe of L. U. No. 113 that Herbert Hoover voiced a fruitful phrase when he said: "Prosperity is around the corner." I fully agree with him that it is so. He did not know, however, how far it was to the corner, but never-

theless if he did not know that it was but a few months to the return of prosperity, a chicken in every pot, two automobiles in every garage, he no doubt had a clear vision that it should be and I feel it shall be. And yet I did not and do not now like his policies of government, because he was so heavily indebted to the invisible force in his administration who dictated it. That did prevent the vision from coming true.

As much so as today the same few international group members dictate the policies of the Roosevelt regime, and have in similar governmental administrations for years gone by.

Labor has risen to a height of achievement in industry and was aggressive to a certain extent, because hours were lessened, wages advanced, and we dreamed of our attainment as a colossal monument our hands and brain constructed. But it seems to have been the Tower of Babel. Now it is all confusion, collapsed, and disintegrating, and yet that Hoover vision is to be a reality. Why, and not now, let us see.

The State Federation of Labor is in session in our city, and at a symposium the various union representatives addressed the convention and belabored themselves, digesting their griefs, and the only remedy seemed possible was a closer co-operation between the workers, for each to help save the other, and with diminishing memberships, heavy burdens left to those carrying on, and our former Brothers out on the sidelines, our competitors. How can we save ourselves when our Internationals are heavily in the red? The local unions and these men, speaking without vision, without promise, saying nothing, proposing nothing, can do nothing now or in the future. Wherein is the Hoover vision to be realized?

This same invisible government proposes to crush labor, industry, commerce, money, and subdue the nation to the extent that possibly before the year is out they will propose Roosevelt shall become the dictator in fact that he is now in principle, and if so, labor without vision may perish, as today its political actions have become as fruitful as oranges in the Arctic. We gloried over the success last November of the Baruchs, the Warburgs, the invisible government, and Roosevelt the stepping stone to their further dictatorship. With empty pockets and a card and no work, or no card and no money, where is the morale to see the silver lining of the golden age just ahead?

Brothers, this is an appeal not to your heads, because that has been the approach for generations, and if it can't get through there then it falls flat and you say nothing to the "Swan Song". And let me say those same swan songs today seeking solutions are as beneficial of good as feathers in a storm, when only head is seemingly the outward relief to humanity. But there is that something deep within you that I appeal to and let it reflect outwardly not originate in the head, but work through the brain and show you a feasible, workable plan, and I dare say the chicken and the autos will become a fact.

First, I wish to say the scribes are admonished to shorten their articles, hence I can not bring this letter to a conclusion. Suffice to say, despite the oppression upon this nation and the world, that results in the depression, the prosperity around the corner is obvious. But the morale of the people must be broken, or you will refuse to change. The palliatives suggested to patch up this archaic system are pitiable. We are almost through dealing with mammon. The money system is almost broken down. It is done. Our nation is practically bankrupt. With its billions of bonded indebtedness at high interest rates and still climbing is tearing out the roots of our civilization and men in high places without moral regard for obligations and decent, respectable citizenship, money hounds, perverters of government except to their unworthy ends, are going to force you to want change. The earlier you see this picture and exert your sovereign duty as an American citizen, patriotically backing our free institutions of government into a "Christ

HIGH VISIBILITY OF UNION VALUES

By WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, L. U. No. 103

The member of a local who sat back and allowed others to attend to the affairs of his local is now realizing the truth of the fact that the union is of great value in good times and of greater value in poor times. He never realized the importance of friendly relationship between the union and the employers until he saw his non-union competitor slashed from what was a poor wage to a starvation wage. He had not given his working conditions much thought until he read about the expose of the sweat shops and of the almost unbelievable conditions under which unorganized workers were forced to work for a starvation wage. It was a revelation to this member to find that when other organizations were dropping members within a few months after the start of this economic crisis, his local was able to carry on, without dropping members or impairing the efficiency of its working force, not for months but for several years. It was encouraging news to him to find that many of the old timers who pioneered this organization were able to apply for, and get, a pension from the pension fund of the Brotherhood. This was in contrast to the large employers of labor who discharged all old men to avoid paying pensions and to some organizations that cut the pension rate to a point where it no longer deserved to be called a pension.

Any member who gives these facts consideration will find that the union is still headed in the same direction, forward, that it was when he joined and that it has not changed in principle. He compares this fact with the information taken from the daily newspapers during the past few months and the known changes in the policies of some of the business concerns and concludes that the union has been headed in the right direction. These changes of policy have not been of a voluntary nature as pressure from Better Business Bureaus and other powerful sources, including governmental departments, have caused these establishments to change. It is safe to assume that soon more changes, many of them of a drastic nature, will take place when the hearings now under way are concluded.

Unions as well as other institutions are being weighed by the people of the country and the measuring instruments used may not give all the true facts. Too many people outside of organized labor are willing to tell of the supposed shortcomings of a union and too few of the members of organized labor are willing to combat these attacks with facts and figures that are available to all who seek them. If there is any one thing that harms an organization more than the false statements of those opposed to organized labor it is the indifference of its members to the need of knowing the true facts in favor of their organization and the necessity of presenting them to the proper parties when the occasion arises.

The fact that unions have been recognized as an important factor in the country's development by the present administration at Washington is proof that the proper policies have been pursued. These policies prevent the exploitation of the masses for the benefit of a chosen few. No better policy than ours, which names the betterment of mankind as its aim, can be followed. The objectives we seek are these: To organize all electrical workers, to develop a high standard of skill, to encourage the formation of schools of instruction for teaching the practical application of electricity and for trade instruction generally, to promote reasonable methods of work, to cultivate feelings of friendship among those of our craft, to settle all disputes between employers and employees, and to assist each other in sickness and distress, to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, and to secure adequate pay for our work and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, social and intellectual conditions of our members and their families and dependents in the interest of a higher citizenship.

These policies which have been uppermost in the minds of union men for many years might well be used with but little change to apply to our fellow workers, whether organized or not, and to business in all its forms. The policies of the new administration in national affairs can be analyzed by observing the changes that seem so revolutionary to nonunion observers but seem logical and proper for those who have been working for the common good of all for ages past. Many of the changes now taking place will bring to all the benefits of decent working conditions that have been advocated for years by our union leaders. With decent working conditions the rule rather than the exception to the rule many of the other objectives will be attained as a natural result. Much of the credit should be given to those who instituted these policies and proved them workable through years of hard, unrelenting application of them whenever and wherever the opportunity presented itself.

The members of this Brotherhood have had a good share in the instituting of workable policies and the pioneering of the new and workable ideas in trade unionism. This has been done with many of our members sitting idly by and allowing a few to carry on for all. How much more would have been accomplished if we had a full quota of workers on the job at all times?

These times bring us to our senses and cause us to view the past with wondering eyes. These times should cause us to try to view the future. If we were able to plot out the proper course in the past there is no good reason why we cannot properly plan for the future. If we have had a fair degree of success in the past with a few workers we should have unbounded success in the future with the co-operation of the members.

democracy" that was uttered nineteen hundred years ago to become a fact in the next 12 years in this country, then we pity you, because into slavery you will go, and as free men that was a dream years gone by, and your vaunted freedom shall be only a nightmare.

I will continue this article later.

W. A. LOBBEY.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Whether we O. K. it or not it remains for us to stand this extreme hot spell or duck to some cooler climate, and there don't seem to be many ducks among the class of citizens with whom I associate.

With only 18 scribes responding to the call of duty in the June WORKER, it appears that quite a few are on leave of absence or possibly like myself decided it was just too hot to bother.

One thing certain, there is no danger of many becoming unbalanced by the heat through performing their day's work, as there still is no work to be done in this section.

The last project of any importance was the Railroad Postoffice Building, which has just reached completion. Electrical work on this job was installed by Hatfield, who I understand are now making preparations to move their branch office out of Cincinnati. This we regret very much as quite a few of the boys have done real well with this outfit for the past three years. However, I presume they will still remain in the picture as they had been active in our locality several years prior to their establishing a branch office here.

While it is quite true that some of our larger industries are coming back and are now on the up-grade, there is yet no noticeable activity in the building industry.

According to their own figures, production at the Chevrolet Motor Car Company at the close of June exceeded by far their output for the entire year of 1932. Which reminds me of the general 5 per cent increase so generously granted their employees recently, and which was so loudly heralded over the air and through the press. I was informed by one of their employees that such action had really taken place but that they had forgotten to broadcast that this 5 per cent increase followed a 15 per cent reduction which had been imposed on all throughout their plant. It's gratifying to know that some of our largest industries have the welfare of the humble worker under consideration even in times such as we are having now.

The Brother who related the following incident to me will swear by it as he is personally acquainted with one of the parties involved; he also remarked, "Now there's one for the book," so here goes. It only proves the extreme measures some will use to secure employment these days. A certain unemployed individual while in the vicinity of McMicken and Vine Streets early one morning saw a man drop dead on the street while on his way to work. The usual thoughts passing through most persons' minds at a time like this would very likely be to call a doctor, ambulance or perhaps the life-saving squad, but not for this fellow. Knowing where the dead man had been employed he immediately leaves the scene and hurriedly makes his way to the office and applies for the job. At first they refused to believe his story but later when it was verified the fellow was given the job and is on it at the present time. Name of firm and lucky employee furnished on request by

THE COPYIST.

Honored

The Jacksonville press has this to say about Samuel B. Kitchen, a member of the I. B. E. W.:

"Sgt. Samuel B. Kitchen, of Company F, 124th Infantry, Florida National Guard, will be retired May 31, upon order of Adjutant General Vivian Collins, after 30 years of service with the regular army and the National Guard. Further recognition of Sergeant Kitchen's long years of service will be made at 8:15 o'clock, when a post parade and review in which local Guard officers and more than 350 enlisted men will participate, will be held in Confederate Park, near the Duval County Armory, upon an order issued last night by Major Wall. All Jacksonville units of the Florida National Guard will participate in the parade and review and although definite decision had not been made last night, General Collins is expected to be on the reviewing stand with Sergeant Kitchen and post officers.

"Sergeant Kitchen is being placed on the retired list upon his own application, according to the general orders."

Sergeant Kitchen is a charter member of L. U. No. 177, Jacksonville, and has had a continuous membership since the installation of this charter in April, 1912. He also served as financial secretary of his local.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

Gradually the plea, which the I. B. E. W. has been insistently urging for a long time, for higher wages and shorter hours as the greatest factor for the ending of the depression is at last beginning to bear fruit. Leading writers in all classes are accepting this doctrine and many excellent books are appearing along these lines.

"Balanced Employment," by Lee Sherman Chadwick, a hard-boiled business man, is an interesting discussion of the unemployment problem from a new quarter.

American prosperity, he says bluntly, stands or falls on the prosperity of the wage earner. In sheer self-interest business men must see to it that every man who wants a job can always get one. And he remarks:

"I cannot in the least understand the workings of the minds of our great industrial leaders. They make their entire wealth out of the labors of our wage earners, but in spite of that they will not do one single

thing to spread or improve the buying or earning power of these people. What in the name of all that is holy is wrong with these short-sighted, selfish leaders?"

As a remedy, he urges business to adopt, voluntarily, the short work week; a 30-hour week if necessary, a 25-hour or even a 20-hour week if it seems advisable. When a depression comes, he says, let every factory keep every man on the job and cut the hours of work to a minimum. In that way every worker is always earning something, however little. Fear of unemployment, the great breeder of panic, is ended and hoarding is abolished.

Mr. Chadwick insists that this reform be entrusted to business rather than to the government; but, although we may not agree with all he has to say, his book is a stimulating example of the way a business man can think along radical lines.

"Alec Trician" sure spills an earful to "Elmer" about the great show being put on at Washington, which appears in the June WORKER. Say "Goodie"? How about a cartoon showing President Roosevelt as St. George very busy lopping off some of the many heads of the great dragon who is preying on the working class?

"SHAPPIE."

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

The June election here resulted as follows: President, Ray Harkness; vice president, John Lang; recording secretary, Walter Gerst; treasurer, Ed. Plunkett; financial secretary, George Bonjerno, and John Linn and William Sikkenga were elected to the executive board.

President Harkness made the following appointments: First inspector, William Sikkenga; second inspector, John Linn and Clifford Tart as foreman.

Do you believe in good wages? If you do why not buy from those who pay their employees well?

There is very little work here at present. Plenty of time for fishing, bathing or what have you?

A few weeks ago there was a shortage of a certain brand of beer in Muskegon and I think the reason for said shortage should be explained. It seems that Brother Plunkett hired two well-known Brothers to help him build a summer cottage with the understanding that he furnish them with beer. For further information inquire of the two secretaries.

GIBBS.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

When reading the letters and articles in the JOURNAL, month after month, I often wish I had the price (have plenty of time) to visit each one who pens them. There is a spirit about these writers that raises one right out of the ordinary reading that from day to day we come across, and my hope is that all who read will learn. The article of Brother Charles Reynolds, of Seattle, on page 191, May issue, was well worth my time to read. Then there is the article, page 194, May issue, "Harold Stanley, Employer, Gets Figures." Personally, I think that if the I. O. sent this article in pamphlet form to those employers that the local unions would suggest, it would render a service greater than we can dream of. Somewhere the other day these words came out of the page: "The people today have the idea that the Golden Rule means the rule of gold."

How?

The publicly-owned electrical system at Ontario, Canada, has adopted a unique method of creating consumer demand for electricity. The system is installing free of charge to the consumer hot water heaters and selling energy on a yearly contract and on a flat rate basis for a monthly sum, in accordance with the size of the heater. The 500 watt heater runs about \$1.65 per month.

And the June issue has several timely articles well worth your time.

For a number of years (so many I can't remember) my favorite weekly has been and is the Chicago Herald and Examiner, and a couple of weeks ago it was a real pleasure to see a page telling of the activities of the various unions in Chicago at the World's Fair, but above everything was to read about Local No. 134, I. B. E. W. Brother Dan Cleary, chairman, executive board, gives one a real pride to read of unions having any place at all in world affairs today. Maybe my vision is limited, looking out from this district, where the union man is looked upon as somewhat of a hindrance to the making of profits. Unfortunately, we have no Harold Stanleys in the employer's class here.

What is the trouble with Bachie, Horne and The Copyist, also the Akron Brothers? Hope the "500" limit is not the trouble.

Brother Westenhaver's article took effect in the high places and the I. O. very ably replied to Commissioner Mead. Like many others, we are looking for a reply to this from Commissioner Mead.

Well, this letter has been a visiting card to hope the best all the time for all. To use the words of the old Maestro, Ben Bernie, "It's time to lend thine ear to au revoir." Allow me to copy a poem from the grand old man of poetry, Edwin Markham. This poem appeared in the April issue of the "Organizer," the journal of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada. I asked their permission to use it in our JOURNAL and they said o. k., so here it is:

"Brotherhood"

By EDWIN MARKHAM

"The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is Brotherhood;
For it will bring again to earth
Her long lost poesy and mirth;
Will send new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race,
And till it comes, we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves.
Come, clear the way, then, clear the way;
Blind things and kings have had their day;
Break the dead branches from the path;
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men
Star-led to build the world again.
Make way for Brotherhood—make way for man!"

THOS. W. DEALY,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

Don't rock the boat, it can't stand it. We will call the local union the boat. In many cases this boat has been filling with water and is almost ready to sink. Occasionally a man thinks he can do better swimming alone and jumps overboard, but soon he would give anything to be back in the old boat. We sometimes forget the true saying, "Together we stand, divided we fall." If the members do not get radical and do something that shouldn't be done at this time the boat will ride safely into better waters.

Human nature is mighty hard to change, it is about the same as it always was; love, hate and selfishness. But let's try to hold ourselves and our boat steady and ride out of this depression.

WADE SUTTON.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Organized labor in Miami was successful in electing Orville Rigby, a union labor candidate, to the office of city commissioner. Mr. Rigby is a member of the B. M. and B. I. U. of which he was business manager. He has long been an active worker for civic and union causes, whose past record stood the test of political character assassins and in turn made many new friends for organized labor. A number of our members took a leading part in Mr. Rigby's campaign and it was largely through their untiring efforts that he was elected.

The local is deeply interested in the National Industrial Recovery Act and we hope to be able to take full advantage of it. The editorial section in the June issue of the JOURNAL is especially well written and enlightening on this subject. Every member of the I. B. E. W. should read this message so that we all realize what is confronting us. In my opinion it is one of the best and most understandable articles written on the

subject, especially in the manner in which it concerns organized labor.

CLARENCE O. GRIMM.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

At our June meeting the biennial nomination and election of officers took place with little change being made.

It is the custom of Local Union No. 409 to nominate the president from one shop and the vice president from the other. In this case the president who was last term's vice president is a Transcona member, and the vice president from Fort Rouge shops.

The business of nomination took very little time, as this was practically the only move made. All the officers for the next term are therefore tried, true and loyal members who have served in some capacity or other continuously. In my opinion (and possibly others) June is about the worst month of the year to pick for an election as so many are busy with their gardens or sitting in the bleachers or otherwise getting

SKEPTICAL

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



the most of the good weather outside instead of sitting in a stuffy room even for two and one-half hours, and on a Thursday of all days. However, if the International Office does not deem it advisable to change the weather or the election month the same old faithfuls will carry on uncomplainingly until the judgment day.

Considerable discussion took place during the evening over the question of financing the office of chairman of the regional council. I am convinced that a great deal of fog was cleared up, and that all those who attended benefited by the information gained, and are in sympathy with it.

To those members who are still in the dark as to what this is all about:

In effect the International Office has been, prior to April 1 this year, providing the salary for this office out of its own funds since its inception.

Owing to the economic depression the International Office cannot continue to carry this office on its books, and therefore puts it up to us in Canada to shoulder the burden.

This important position must be maintained, and much thought must be given before a conclusion is reached.

It is unfortunate that questions of providing finance should arise at this time although unavoidable as we know, but still with wages so unstable, and the big noises in London discussing ways and means of lowering the standard of living of the workers still more it may mean a hard row to hoe to convince some of the boys if it becomes necessary to raise dues.

At this time it is most essential that labor maintain its strength, for the battle is not far off when the bloated plutocrats will make a final stand against organized labor in their endeavor to drag it down to the level of chattel slavery, as in Germany and other European countries.

Continue the fight! Stay organized!

Following is a list of the new executive officers for the coming two-year term: President, H. Bradley; vice president, R. Gant; financial secretary, G. Watkins; recording secretary, H. Hosfield; treasurer, H. Pullin; executive committee, Brothers Corder and R. Poapst. Press secretary continues.

R. GANT.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

The questionnaire pertaining to the National Industrial Recovery Act contained in our June WORKER exemplifies beyond a question of doubt the frame of mind in which we find organized labor today.

It is a fair and just summary of our fears and doubts, brought about by years of experience.

Political party platforms and campaign promises have become nothing but a subject of ridicule. Agreements with employers, with exceptional cases, have become nothing but scraps of paper, while promises dissolved into thin air.

The big business element became imbued with the idea that the rabble or middle class of people, including the small business man, the farmer and the laborer, were not competent to handle the funds accrued from a period of prosperity, due to post war conditions, so they instituted the American plan, exploded a bomb in Wall Street, and proceeded to obtain complete control of our government. They were thoroughly successful. Their methods the daily newspapers are divulging each day.

No nation of people on the face of the globe would have endured the conditions which have prevailed the past few years

with the patience of our American citizens.

Eventually the multitude came to life, and demanded a new deal. Due to the intelligence of our people, no one craved the strong arm method, or a revolution by arms, but the transformation was accomplished by a revolution and won by the ballot box. A star has risen in the east and the wise men sit up and take notice.

Our President should be revered for his ideals, and honored for the enemies he has made. He is anything but partial, for he has instituted plans for the betterment of all, and favorable results will accrue, providing all concerned will abide by the principle of fair dealing.

He compels industry to organize, placing penalties upon all recalcitrants, invites labor to organize and co-operate, in short it seems as though we were emerging from the depths of chaos and despair to the light of day and an Utopian era.

Now for the vital issue. Brothers, I firmly believe that this is the most propitious opportunity ever presented for organized labor to demonstrate what we stand for, our ideals, our goal, and our ability to accomplish things, not only for ourselves, but for those of our employers who will co-operate with us.

It becomes the profound duty of every member of our organization to be alert, active, conscientious, eliminate individual jealousies and report all infractions of rules laid down by the codes adopted, either by our employers or our own members.

Our President will make mistakes, no doubt, but he will never commit that unforgivable error of permitting the Ameri-

can people to longer travel in that despicable rut of despair and inactivity.

We wanted a new deal. We've got it. It's up to us to put our shoulder to the wheel, boost the parade out of the rut and exert ourselves to the utmost in assisting our President in his brave experiment and colossal task of enforcing these laws.

Lack of space forbids comment upon local conditions, but it will suffice to say to all those contemplating a change of climate— young man do not come west, our supply of labor far exceeds the demand.

L. E. POLLARD.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

On June first an order was issued by the Navy Department reducing the workweek in navy yards to five days with a corresponding reduction in pay. This reduction, in addition to the prior reduction of 15 per cent, would have meant financial ruin for hundreds of federal employees. This is denied by those who like to draw comparisons between the condition of the man with reduced income and that of the man out of work, but where most of the men were obligated for 100 per cent of their former incomes, nothing but loss or ruin is possible after suffering reductions of more than 30 per cent as threatened in the order of June 1.

Realizing this a delegation of about 25 members of organized labor (representing all but two of the shops in Norfolk Navy Yard) traveled to Washington to voice a protest and as a result, on June 24 the following order was issued by the Navy Department:

"Pending the settlement general question of hours of work now being considered by several government agencies including industrial recovery board instructions contained in department circular letter of June 1, 1933, establishing five-day workweek will be held in abeyance and navy yards continue present workweek until further orders."

While we realize that this may be only a reprieve, we feel that this is a very definite victory for organized labor and for the "free riders" as well. This victory was gained after an "outlaw" organization had failed to obtain a remedy.

This local union is very desirous of obtaining data on the granting of sick leave to mechanics and laborers in all branches of the federal service, especially in the case of per diem employees. It is requested that any local union having information on this subject will communicate with Jerome E. Hawkins, Secretary, 208 Cape View Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

On June 15, local union officers were elected for the ensuing two-year term. B. D. Toll, president; Earl Bartlett, vice president; A. W. Bittel, treasurer; A. A. Rossmann, recording secretary; R. W. Blake, financial secretary; executive board, M. C. Stepp, H. A. Lloyd.

The working man of today is standing at the door of a new era. The company union has been shown in its true light in the halls of Congress and its members can now throw off its shackles and join the ranks of the A. F. of L., without fear of being fired. Collective bargaining has been indorsed and it is up to every working man in the U. S. A. to affiliate with a standard labor organization and secure the benefits of united effort. Talk to every no-bill in your neighborhood,



You want the Journal!
We want you to have the Journal!
The only essential is your

Name _____

Local Union _____

New Address _____

Old Address _____

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.
We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

whether he works on the railroad or in a manufacturing plant, and get him into the organization which represents his craft.

Once more, let's talk union label. A union man who buys an inferior article at a price which he knows is so low that it was manufactured under sweat-shop conditions is hurting his own cause. How can we uphold our standard of living and demand a decent wage when we wear or use an article in our home which was manufactured by a man or a woman who was unable to earn enough wages in a week to provide decent food and a shelter fit to be called home? When our officers negotiate wages and working conditions, the conditions in unorganized industry cripple our efforts to secure better conditions.

Is there a no-bill working in your shop, or perhaps living around the corner from you? Talk organization to him and give him an application. It is up to every member to help organize his shop. The International Office is co-operating with local unions in every respect but they cannot be expected to send a representative to organize a man whom we come in contact with every day.

BILL BLAKE.

Good Advice to New Members

On Line at Washington, D. C.
May 31, 1933.

To all General Chairmen, greetings:

We are furnishing herewith a copy of a letter of advice and counsel addressed to a newly appointed general chairman by one who has been on the job for some little time, which is so clear and contains such good advice and counsel that we are taking the liberty of quoting it to you for your information and guidance:

"I certainly was glad to get your letter, and am glad to hear that you are making headway in getting your organization in shape. You know that if it is at all possible for me to help you there is no personal sacrifice too great for me to make to help lighten your burden.

"I am glad to know that you have been selected to act as general chairman and I know the men could not have made a better selection. You ask me to give you all the help I can. That is settled—you can call upon me at any time for anything. No matter how much trouble it is I am at your service. You ask me to give you all the information at my disposal in regard to handling grievances. That is a hard thing to do. You will develop a system of your own sooner or later. I don't think there is anyone who can tell you just how to handle grievances in such a manner that will do for all cases. You will find two things necessary in handling the business of your organization: one is that you will have to be willing to make lots of sacrifices of time and labor, and consider that you are well paid by the good you are doing for your fellow men; the other is never allow anything to influence you (in handling the business of your organization) to deviate from the one path of fairness no matter who is involved. You will always find the loud mouthed sea lawyer who can tell you just what you should do. You will also find this class is thinking about themselves and no one else. It is a fine thing to have men in whom you have confidence to help



The Rochester (N. Y.) Labor Herald and Citizen revives this cartoon of 1874, as indicative of the antiquity of the labor struggle.

you think out your problems, and you will find that there are men who can think cleanly even though they are involved. Then you will find those who can not reason at all, only in their own favor. Don't be influenced by the man who gets up in the meeting and finds fault with everything and everybody. If you keep cool you can out-think him every time. It is your job to represent all the men and not the ones who can talk the loudest at meetings.

"I don't want you to think I am trying to preach to you but I know what you are starting in to do and I also know you have an opportunity to do good work for your fellow men, and I don't want you to get disgusted with your fellow men right at the start. I know you are honest and fair and you always want to be helpful but you will have to develop a certain amount of hard-boiledness, and when you decide on what is fair, stand pat. If you are fair to the management you can insist they be fair to you and your people. You will be called names like Czar and maybe worse, but if you are right you can just grin. The only advice I can give you is to be on the job; be fair; don't be influenced by anything only what is right and fair; don't let anything get your goat. Always remember you are supposed to be the leader; you are supposed to get information and give it out to the people you represent; you will be expected to know things before anyone else; you will be expected to know what to do in any case; you will be expected to know the rules under which you are working; you will be expected to know how to instruct your local committees in the proper application of the rules. You will be expected to keep peace among your membership; you will be expected to

know the laws of the Brotherhood so that you can keep the local union officers in line so that the business of the organization will be handled in accordance with the laws. You will be expected by the International Vice President to keep harmony among your members, and keep out factions. If factions do develop you should lead both factions. Promptness is a virtue. However, if a question comes up and you are not familiar with the details, get them before you commit yourself; find out the facts. After all, facts are what decide in the end, so get the facts first.

"What I have written above might seem hard and seem to be a lot to expect. It is not so hard and there is a lot of work—you can't get away from that. But when you are asked a question you cannot answer right off the bat, ask some one who does know the answer. If you have to write a letter to someone whom you think does know the answer make several copies and send the same to several people whom you think will give you the information. READ YOUR JOURNAL. READ "LABOR", READ THE DAILY PAPERS. ASK QUESTIONS.

"You can always write to our International Vice President for any information or help and you can feel assured that there is nothing too hard for him. He will do everything possible to help you and I would suggest that you keep him informed. A good method is to send him copies of all letters you write in connection with the business of the organization. Many times he will anticipate your troubles and help you out even though you have not asked directly for his help."

Assuring you of our desire to be helpful at all times, regardless of the personal effort required, and with personal well wishes, I am, fraternally yours,

C. J. MCGLOGAN,
International Vice President.

Afoot and light-hearted I take to the open road,
Healthy, free, the world before me,
The long brown path before me leading
wherever I choose.

Henceforth I ask not good fortune, I myself
am good-fortune;
Henceforth I whimper no more, postpone no
more, need nothing,
Done with indoor complaints, libraries,
querulous criticisms,
Strong and content I travel the open road.

All seems beautiful to me.
I can repeat over to men and women,
You have done such good to me I would
do the same to you,
I will recruit for myself and you as I go.
I will scatter myself among men and women
as I go,
I will toss a new gladness and roughness
among them.
—"The Open Road," by Walt Whitman.

The chief difference between a wise man and an ignorant one is, not that the first is acquainted with regions invisible to the second, away from common sight and interest, but that he understands the common things which the second only sees.—Starr King.

Illusion and wisdom combined are the charm of life and art.—Joseph Joubert.

IN MEMORIAM

Albert C. Pepper, L. U. No. 858

Whereas Local Union No. 858 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our late Brother, Albert Claton Pepper; and

Whereas we greatly mourn his sudden and untimely passing and desire to express to his family our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread upon the minutes of this local.

M. E. WOODS,
C. J. HEALY,
W. L. JUDD,
Committee.

John O'Gorman Belknap, L. U. No. 213

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply regret the sudden passing of Brother John O'Gorman Belknap; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local union pay tribute to his memory by recording our sincere sympathy with his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, a copy sent for publication in our official Journal and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. SAUDER,
A. C. MACKAY,
E. H. MORRISON,
Committee.

E. C. Goebel, L. U. No. 219

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, E. C. Goebel; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Goebel Local Union No. 219, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 219 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Goebel and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 219 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 219, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

ARLEIGH MASON, President.
GEORGE DOIG, Secretary.

Ralph R. Zerby, L. U. No. 351

Whereas It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ralph R. Zerby; and

Whereas Local Union No. 351, I. B. E. W., has lost in the death of our Brother one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 351 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Ralph R. Zerby and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 351 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

GLENN D. WILLARD,
JAMES J. O'TOOLE,
SELDEN J. ROOT,
Committee.

Herbert Whitener, L. U. No. 97

Resolved, That God is no respecter of persons, that though blessings he may bestow upon us, he may also deprive us of. It so happened on May 23, 1933, when our worthy and esteemed Brother, Herbert Whitener, was unexpectedly summoned from our midst to a blessed immortality. We cannot question any act of a just and Supreme God. We do not realize the justice of His works, so must humbly submit to His will.

We, the Brothers and fellowmen, are stunned and deeply grieved by the sudden and unfortunate loss and taking away of such an honorable, upright and loyal Brother. To you, his dear parent, his sisters and brothers, to you, his bereaved widow, we have no desire to intrude upon the sanctity of your grief, but would proffer a few words of comfort to all to alleviate your anguish and help you to be brave and steadfast.

"In the midst of your overwhelming grief you may have to seek certain spiritual specifics, but the chief means whereby you are to have strength and courage and peace restored to your heart, are your endeavors to do your duty faithfully and well, and to strive to make life sweet for others. Happiness and hopefulness are the by-products, quietly doing your best and leaving the results to God.

"This means what you are and not what you possess or control describes you. What you are is defined by what you are in process of becoming. Since you can never get rid of yourself it behooves you to make that self something fine and splendid and strong. You try to do this for your own sake, but particularly for the sake of the one you love, whom you expect some day to join in Paradise."—(F. G. Budlong).

Resolved, That our charter shall be draped for a suitable period, that copy of the resolutions shall be forwarded to the afflicted, and to our official Journal.

JOHN NEAGLE,
YALE KETCHIM,
HARRY RICHTER,
Committee.

Elmer Friend, L. U. No. 309

Whereas It has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Elmer Friend; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 309, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 309, and a copy of this be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

GILBERT TRENT,
HARRY WILLIAMS,
J. BILBREY,
Committee.

Daniel P. Roddy, L. U. No. 405

Whereas It is with sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 405, I. B. E. W., mark the passing of Brother Daniel P. Roddy; and

Whereas Brother Roddy had always been a faithful and loyal member of the local union and the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union 405, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That when we adjourn we do so out of further respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 405 and that a copy be sent to the International Office with a request that they be published in the official Journal.

MILO HERAL,
KLINE GUY,
H. MARTIN,
Committee.

J. H. Beck, L. U. No. 46

Whereas the Almighty has seen fit to call from our midst our beloved Brother, James H. Beck.

Resolved, That the members of Local 46, I. B. E. W., extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family of our beloved Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded the family of Brother Beck, a copy spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. J. WRIGHT,
B. E. DOUGHERTY,
H. SCHECHERT,
Committee.

William Peterson, L. U. No. 520

Whereas it is with saddened hearts that we report the sad death of Brother William Peterson, who departed from this life May 29, 1933. Our local has lost a loyal member and a true friend to all union men; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 520 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Peterson and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood;

Resolved, That Local No. 520 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in time of their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of this late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 520 and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

THEO. L. PRICE,
Committee

Albert V. Beckingham, L. U. No. 213

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our late Brother Albert V. Beckingham; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon our minutes, and a copy to be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

F. ADDISON,
O. SORLEY,
E. F. KEY,
Committee.

Michael Dempsey, L. U. No. 210

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 210, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, Michael Dempsey; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 210 do extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy to be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. C. WERTZ,
JOSEPH W. KERSHAN,
J. WARREN WHITLE,
Committee.

Peter Peterson, L. U. No. 195

Whereas the Almighty God, Supreme Ruler of the universe, has seen fit, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother, Peter Peterson; and

Whereas Local Union No. 195, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost, in the passing of our Brother, a long-standing member and a loyal trade unionist, whom we shall miss from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extend to his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 195, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EDW. G. WEGNER,
Recording Secretary.

C. L. Clyatt, L. U. No. 862

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. L. Clyatt; and

Whereas Local Union No. 862, I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of Brother Clyatt one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 862, through its entire membership, hereby expresses its keen appreciation of the services to our cause of our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 862 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Clyatt in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 862, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

J. E. ROSS,
Acting President, L. U. No. 862.

R. T. LORD,
C. H. CAMPBELL,
C. W. MORRISON,
Committee.

John De Voke, L. U. No. 2

Whereas Local No. 2 is called upon to pay its last respects to Brother John De Voke, who passed away June 3; be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the bereaved widow, that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication.

SIDNEY WEISE,
HARRY KIRKENDALL,
ROY THORNHILL,
Committee.

Edward H. Kuehn, L. U. No. 309

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Edward H. Kuehn; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 309, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy of this be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

FRANK SIMS,
C. N. POLLOCK,
C. H. BLACKMAN,
Committee.

E. Kirkpatrick, L. U. No. 770

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 770, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, Edward Kirkpatrick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

O. E. LENT,
E. VANDYCK,
H. BEARDSLEY,
F. CLARE,
E. BLUM,
Committee.

W. H. Peery, L. U. No. 53

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 53, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, W. H. Peery; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon our minutes, and a copy to be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

T. M. CASSIDY,
J. P. D. E. TANEY,
J. E. FARRAR,
Committee.

Marcellus R. Sutton, L. U. No. 702

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and Brother, Marcellus R. Sutton; and

Whereas Local Union No. 702, I. B. E. W., has lost in the sudden and untimely death of Brother Sutton one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 702 extend its sincere sympathy to the wife of Brother Sutton in her time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

L. CONRAD,
GEO. W. CARPENTER,
J. H. EUTSLER,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID JUNE 1 TO JUNE 30, 1933

L. L.	Name	Amount
75	D. Penney.....	\$1,000.00
134	J. P. Smith.....	1,000.00
713	Fred Siems.....	1,000.00
79	H. Whitener.....	1,000.00
77	W. E. Johns.....	1,000.00
134	R. H. Randall.....	1,000.00
I. O.	J. I. Cullen.....	1,000.00
I. O.	W. W. Wade.....	1,000.00
195	P. M. Peterson.....	1,000.00
3	A. T. Clark.....	1,000.00
3	A. H. Birdsall.....	1,000.00
103	F. S. Donovan.....	1,000.00
9	C. G. Ott.....	1,000.00
39	Max Cooney.....	1,000.00
770	Edw. Kirkpatrick.....	1,000.00
309	E. H. Kuehn.....	1,000.00
2	J. De Voke.....	1,000.00
702	M. R. Sutton.....	1,000.00
51	H. J. Kroll.....	1,000.00
I. O.	F. F. Chapman.....	1,000.00
53	W. H. Peery.....	1,000.00
397	Ed. Bahr.....	1,000.00
520	Wm. Peterson.....	1,000.00
666	A. J. Toone.....	1,000.00
I. O.	T. H. Jackson.....	1,000.00
134	Edw. Gleason.....	1,000.00

Claims paid June 1 to June 30,	
1933	\$26,000.00
Claims previously paid.....	3,041,386.10
	\$3,067,386.10

Of Interest to Office Workers

An Institute of Office Workers is to be held for two weeks, July 15 to July 29, at Oberlin College, Ohio. Discussions are to be held on current economic topics with special emphasis on the office worker in relation to present economic and social conditions. Novels and plays of special import will be studied and discussed; a number of speakers representing various national organizations have been invited; all kinds of recreation will be provided. Here is an opportunity for study and play, discussion and rest, in an interesting, stimulating and refreshing atmosphere. The Institute is sponsored by the Affiliated Schools for Workers, and other national organizations; it is non-partisan and office workers of all shades of opinion are invited to apply for admission. The rates are \$12 a week, including room and board. A few scholarships are available. For information, write to the Affiliated Schools for Workers, 302 East 35th St., New York City.

A TRIBUTE TO BROTHER CHARLES OTT, L. U. NO. 9, CHICAGO

So Charley Ott has passed on,
Through with his work here below.
Working right up to the time
That the order came for him to go.

Handling the solder, so hot;
Working in holes, damp and cold,
Splicing the cables, each day,
Working; until he grew old.

Work with a man, off and on,
Meeting him, often or not,
Draws a guy closer, you know,
Like some of us felt about Ott.

Simply a Brother at work.
Oh! had we more kindness been showing!
For Charley, our Brother, has gone
And the rest of us, sure feel his going.
CHAS. NOBLE.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 285)

such as the National Lumber Association, have books of home plans, as well as booklets showing the use of wood for built in features, such as cupboards, dressers, seats, dining nooks, and such things.

The more thoroughly and intelligently you plan in advance the more satisfactory your home will be. Don't try for spectacular effects, for they become very tiresome if you have to live with them. Simplicity is always pleasing.

CLEVELAND TAKES LEAD IN SLUM CLEARANCE

(Continued from page 274)

"This conference will be attended by John Miller, of Chicago, nationally-known housing expert, editor of a national housing magazine and one of the champions of the Cleveland project.

"It will be held in the offices of Walter R. McCormack, chairman of the housing committee of the City Plan Commission, pioneer in slum housing activities here and himself the leader of a project that calls for the expenditure of \$6,000,000 here.

"Present at the meeting will be leaders of the other major housing projects going forward here.

"Cleveland is being advocated as the site for the nation-wide housing project because, in the opinion of Mr. Miller and other experts, this city is far better prepared than any other to undertake such an enterprise.

"The intense interest in elimination of slums and their replacement by modern housing methods is best reflected in the fact that so many definite projects of this nature are under way here.

"One of three projects—that headed by Mr. McCormack, Benedict Crowell of the Crowell & Little Construction Co. and Harold T. Clark of the law firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey—was taken to the R. F. C. yesterday for a loan request approximating \$4,850,000.

"This project, as yet unrevealed in detail, anticipates the elimination of miles of slum area near the business district. It would utilize only 30 per cent of the total area involved for actual building, leaving the other 70 per cent for gardens, parks, wooded sections, playgrounds."

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM GETS UNDER WAY

(Continued from page 276)

Seaford 60,000
Wilmington 1,600,000

Florida

Arcadia 80,000
Fort Pierce 100,000
Hollywood 80,000
Jacksonville, quarantine station 115,000
Key West, quarantine station 100,000
Lake Wales 80,000
Lake Worth 80,000
Leesburg 80,000
Palm Beach 200,000
Plant City 100,000
Quincy 75,000
St. Augustine 200,000
Tallahassee 45,000
Tampa, quarantine station 225,000
Vero Beach 80,000
W. Palm Beach 325,000
Winter Haven 130,000
Winter Park 100,000

Georgia

Cairo 65,000
Decatur 90,000
Dublin 135,000
East Point 60,000
Gainesville 335,000
Valdosta 80,000
Waycross 145,000

Idaho

Blackfoot 125,000
Burley 100,000
Eastport, building site 59,000
Payette 75,000
Wallace 105,000

Illinois

Abingdon 70,000
Anna 80,000
Barrington 70,000
Benton 90,000
Berwyn 190,000
Brookfield 75,000
Carthage 70,000
Champaign 135,000
Chicago, court house 500,000
Clinton 80,000
Crystal Lake 70,000
Decatur 400,000
Des Plaines 120,000
Downers Grove 80,000
East Alton 85,000
Effingham 90,000
Eldorado 80,000
Elmhurst 140,000
Evanston 650,000
Fairfield 80,000
Forest Park 125,000
Fulton 770,000
Galesburg 250,000
Galva 75,000
Geneva 100,000
Glencoe 100,000
Glen Ellyn 95,000
Harvard 70,000
Herrin 80,000
Highland Park 150,000
Hinsdale 80,000
Jacksonville 75,000
La Grange 120,000
Lemont 70,000
Libertyville 80,000
Lombard 75,000
Melrose Park 90,000
Moline 250,000
Monticello 90,000
Morrison 85,000
Naperville 85,000

Normal 75,000
North Chicago 150,000
Park Ridge 110,000
Quincy 175,000
Peoria 320,000
Riverside 85,000
Rock Falls 70,000
St. Charles 85,000
Shelbyville 77,000
Urbana 80,000
Vandalia 75,000
Villa Park 115,000
Watseka 75,000
West Frankfort 100,000
Wilmette 200,000
Winnetka 155,000
Wood River 75,000
Zion 70,000

Indiana

Angola 80,000
Aurora 70,000
Berne 70,000
Crown Point 85,000
Columbia City 80,000
Culver 70,000
Franklin 85,000
Garrett 85,000
Hartford City 85,000
Indianapolis 1,200,000
Lawrenceburg 70,000
Ligonier 70,000
Martinsville 85,000
Nappanee 75,000
North Manchester 65,000
Spencer 80,000
Sullivan 80,000
Tipton 80,000
Union City 85,000
Vincennes 145,000

Iowa

Algona 80,000
Ames 175,000
Clinton 85,000
Hampton 80,000
Harlan 80,000
Independence 85,000
Indianola 80,000
Knoxville 75,000
Manchester 75,000
Mt. Pleasant 85,000
Nevada 75,000
Osage 80,000
Pella 70,000
Sac City 75,000
Sheldon 80,000
Storm Lake 90,000
Waverly 90,000
Winterset 75,000

Kansas

Baxter Springs 80,000
Columbus 88,000
Eureka 85,000
Ft. Scott 230,000
Fredonia 85,000
Goodland 75,000
Herington 80,000
Hays 100,000
Independence 75,000
Larned 85,000
Liberal 95,000
Lyons 90,000
Marysville 80,000
Norton 75,000
Olathe 70,000
Paola 85,000

Kentucky

Berea 70,000
Bowling Green 55,000
Covington 355,000
Hazard 100,000
Mayfield 65,000
Owensboro 55,000

Paducah 130,000
Pineville 65,000
Princeton 85,000

Louisiana

Bastrop 80,000
Carville, marine hospital 195,000
Houma 90,000
New Orleans, office building 1,700,000
Plaquemine 80,000

Maine

Calais, border station 59,000
Farmington 88,000
Houlton 160,000
Lewiston 200,000
Portland, marine hospital 220,000
Westbrook 85,000
Wilson 80,000

Maryland

Baltimore, quarantine station 50,000
Bel Air 70,000
Cambridge 50,000
Chestertown 75,000
Easton 125,000
Elkton 75,000
Hagerstown 300,000
Silver Spring 70,000

Massachusetts

Adams 85,000
Beverly 45,000
Boston, quarantine station 110,000
Boston, marine hospital 30,000
Boston, P. P. 3,000,000
Bridgewater 85,000
Canton 100,000
Chicopee 105,000
Chicopee Falls 105,000
Clinton 90,000
Concord 85,000
Dalton 75,000
Danvers 100,000
Dedham 95,000
Fairhaven 95,000
Franklin 85,000
Gardner 160,000
Great Barrington 100,000
Holyoke 575,000
Hudson 85,000
Hyannis 100,000
Indian Orchard 75,000
Mansfield 85,000
Nantucket 80,000
Natick 100,000
North Abington 80,000
Orange 80,000
Peabody 120,000
Spencer 75,000
Stoughton 80,000
Turners Falls 85,000
Wakefield 115,000
Walpole 75,000
Ware 75,000
West Springfield 100,000
Whitinsville 75,000
Whitman 95,000
Winchendon 75,000

Michigan

Allegan 90,000
Birmingham 150,000
Calumet 120,000
Dearborn 245,000
Detroit, A. S. 300,000
Detroit, P. P. 1,700,000
East Lansing 105,000
Fremont 70,000
Gladstone 70,000
Greenville 80,000
Hancock 85,000
Howell 90,000
Hudson 80,000
Iron River 90,000
Kalamazoo 575,000

Marquette	225,000	Atlantic City	850,000	Dobbs Ferry	95,000
Monroe	75,000	Belmar	95,000	Dolgerville	80,000
Muskegon	100,000	Bergenfield	85,000	East Aurora	95,000
Negaunee	75,000	Boonton	90,000	East Hampton	100,000
Paw Paw	75,000	Boundbrook	125,000	East Rochester	80,000
Plymouth	85,000	Bradley Beach	85,000	East Syracuse	80,000
Royal Oak	190,000	Caldwell	105,000	Ellenville	90,000
Saginaw	275,000	Cape May	100,000	Falconer	75,000
Saginaw West Side	145,000	Carteret	80,000	Far Rockaway	245,000
Sault Ste. Marie	150,000	Clifton	190,000	Floral Park	120,000
St. Johns	85,000	Cranford	105,000	Fredonia	100,000
St. Joseph	185,000	Dunellen	120,000	Garden City	200,000
Zeeland	90,000	Edgewater	75,000	Geneseo	80,000
Minnesota		Egg Harbor City	80,000	Goshen	85,000
Albert Lea	165,000	Flemington	80,000	Gowanda	75,000
Cloquet	90,000	Garfield	85,000	Grandville	75,000
Detroit Lakes	90,000	Garwood	80,000	Great Neck	140,000
Eveleth	75,000	Glen Ridge	80,000	Greenport	80,000
Hastings	75,000	Gloucester City	80,000	Hamburg	80,000
Hutchinson	80,000	Hackensack	50,000	Hamilton	80,000
International Falls	115,000	Hackettstown	80,000	Hartsdale	75,000
Litchfield	85,000	Haddonfield	75,000	Haverstraw	75,000
Long Prairie	75,000	Hammononton	75,000	Hicksville	85,000
Marshall	95,000	Hightstown	75,000	Hudson	70,000
Minneapolis, court house	1,200,000	Keyport	80,000	Hudson Falls	90,000
St. Cloud	185,000	Lakewood	120,000	Huntington	135,000
Thief River Falls	85,000	Little Falls	75,000	Ilion	125,000
Wadena	80,000	Linden	110,000	Irvington	75,000
Waseca	75,000	Madison	80,000	Ithaca	115,000
Winona	115,000	Manville	75,000	Johnson City	115,000
Worthington	80,000	Matawan	85,000	Lake Placid	90,000
Mississippi		Metuchen	85,000	Lancaster	90,000
Clarksdale	125,000	Moorestown	100,000	Larchmont	125,000
Natchez	90,000	Mount Holly	85,000	Liberty	100,000
Oxford	70,000	New Brunswick	460,000	Long Beach	150,000
Missouri		Newton	90,000	Lowville	80,000
Bowling Green	70,000	Ocean City	170,000	Lynbrook	130,000
Cameron	75,000	Penns Grove	80,000	Mamaroneck	140,000
Columbia	175,000	Pitman	80,000	Manhasset	100,000
Hannibal	115,000	Plainfield	195,000	Massena	110,000
Independence	65,000	Pleasantville	115,000	Mechanicville	85,000
Joplin	130,000	Rahway	160,000	Mineola	145,000
Kansas City, court house	2,800,000	Ridgefield Park	130,000	Mohawk	80,000
Louisiana	50,000	Ridgewood	170,000	Monticello	100,000
Monett	80,000	Riverside	80,000	Mount Kisco	100,000
Neosho	85,000	Riverton	75,000	Mount Vernon	75,000
Perryville	70,000	Rutherford	185,000	New Rochelle	600,000
Pleasant Hill	70,000	South Orange	175,000	New York City:	
St. Louis, post office	4,700,000	South River	85,000	Quarantine station	120,000
Windsor	70,000	Summitt	190,000	Office building	5,000,000
Montana		Tenafly	90,000	Northport	80,000
Deer Lodge	80,000	Toms River	85,000	Ogdensburg, court house	150,000
Dillon	100,000	Washington	80,000	Ossining	125,000
Glendive	95,000	Westfield	180,000	Oswego	225,000
Great Falls	50,000	Westwood	90,000	Oyster Bay	100,000
Nebraska		Wildwood	170,000	Palmyra	90,000
Kearney	10,000	Woodbridge	90,000	Pearl River	70,000
Lexington	75,000	New Mexico		Perry	75,000
Omaha, court house	60,000	Carlsbad	165,000	Pleasantville	90,000
Omaha, office building	760,000	Fort Stanton, marine hospital	270,000	Port Washington	110,000
Seward	70,000	Silver City	115,000	Rensselaer	95,000
Superior	75,000	New York		River Head	125,000
Wayne	75,000	Albion	85,000	Rochester, court house	600,000
Nevada		Amityville	90,000	Rockville Center	165,000
Lovelock	75,000	Amsterdam	175,000	Rome	210,000
New Hampshire		Auburn	50,000	Rye	145,000
Concord	90,000	Babylon	100,000	Saugerties	85,000
Lancaster	80,000	Baldwin	100,000	Sayville	90,000
Lebanon	85,000	Ballston Spa	85,000	Scarsdale	160,000
Newport	80,000	Bay Shore	120,000	Silver Creek	80,000
Petersboro	80,000	Beacon	110,000	Southampton	110,000
Plymouth	85,000	Boonville	85,000	Spring Valley	85,000
Portsmouth	45,000	Brewster	75,000	Springville	75,000
New Jersey		Buffalo, marine hospital	575,000	Suffern	90,000
Arlington	265,000	Buffalo, court house	2,500,000	Tarrytown	160,000
Asbury Park	125,000	Buffalo, post office	250,000	Ticonderoga	70,000
		Canastota	85,000	Tonawanda	120,000
		Canandaigua	170,000	Troy, public park	200,000
		Canton	95,000	Valley Stream	85,000
		Carthage	100,000	Walton	95,000
		Cedarhurst	85,000	Warsaw	90,000
		Cobleskill	85,000	Watervliet	90,000
		Cooperstown	90,000	Watkins Glen	90,000
				Waverly	85,000
				Westbury	80,000
				Westfield	80,000
				Woodmere	80,000

North Carolina

Albemarle	85,000
Asheboro	20,000
Dunn	85,000
Fayetteville	115,000
Gastonia	210,000
Morganton	100,000
North Wilkesboro	100,000
Raleigh	360,000
Reidsville	180,000
Sanford	95,000
Shelby	85,000
Southern Pines	95,000
Wilmington	130,000
Winston-Salem	625,000

North Dakota

Grand Forks	185,000
Kenmare	65,000
Oakes	65,000

Ohio

Barnesville	90,000
Bedford	90,000
Bellevue	95,000
Berea	95,000
Bridgeport	85,000
Bryan	90,000
Celina	95,000
Chillicothe	35,000
Cleveland, post office	75,000
Circleville	95,000
Cuyahoga Falls	120,000
Dayton	525,000
Franklin	85,000
Geneva	85,000
Girard	85,000
Greenfield	90,000
Hillsboro	100,000
Kent	140,000
Lancaster	85,000
Lebanon	85,000
Lisbon	80,000
London	90,000
Marion, A. L.	15,000
Marysville	90,000
Massillon	60,000
Medina	95,000
Minerva	80,000
Orrville	80,000
Oxford	80,000
Port Clinton	80,000
Sebring	80,000
Tippecanoe City	75,000
Upper Sandusky	90,000
Uhrichsville	90,000
Wadsworth	90,000
Wapakoneta	90,000
Warren	350,000
Westerville	90,000
Willard	75,000
Willoughby	85,000

Oklahoma

Alva	80,000
Bristow	115,000
Claremore	85,000
Clinton	120,000
Cushing	105,000
Drumright	85,000
Elk City	95,000
Enid	140,000
Henryetta	85,000
Holdenville	115,000
Hugo	70,000
Mangum	85,000
Okemah	85,000
Pauls Valley	85,000
Pawhuska	85,000
Sand Spring	85,000
Shawnee	50,000
Vinita	80,000
Wewoka	110,000

Oregon

Ashland	85,000
Eugene	260,000
Grants Pass	150,000
Hillsboro	80,000
Hood River	90,000
McMinnville	85,000
Medford	85,000
Tillamook	85,000

Pennsylvania

Alequippa	150,000
Ambler	90,000
Ardmore	150,000
Bala-Cynwyd	90,000
Bangor	95,000
Beaver	90,000
Beaver Falls	215,000
Blairsville	90,000
Boyertown	80,000
Brookville	95,000
Brackenridge	80,000
Brownsville	90,000
Butler	170,000
Canonsburg	105,000
Catasauqua	85,000
Chambersburg	60,000
Clairton	100,000
Clarion	85,000
Columbia	105,000
Conshohocken	95,000
Coraopolis	90,000
Danville	90,000
Darby	105,000
Doylestown	95,000
Drexel Hill	90,000
Easton	200,000
East Stroudsburg	135,000
Ebensburg	75,000
Elizabethtown	90,000
Emporium	85,000
Ephrata	90,000
Farrell	95,000
Glenside	105,000
Greensburg	80,000
Harrisburg	750,000
Haverford	80,000
Hazleton	80,000
Honesdale	110,000
Irwin	85,000
Jenkintown	105,000
Jersey Shore	85,000
Kane	95,000
Kennett Square	75,000
Kutztown	75,000
Lansdown	115,000
Lansford	85,000
Latrobe	135,000
Lehighton	85,000
Lititz	90,000
Mahanoy City	110,000
Mannheim	100,000
Marcus Hook	90,000
Mauch Chunk	75,000
Mechanicsburg	90,000
Middletown	80,000
Millersburg	80,000
Mount Carmel	100,000
Mount Joy	80,000
Mount Pleasant	100,000
Muncy	90,000
Narberth	90,000
Nazareth	90,000
Northampton	85,000
North East	90,000
Philadelphia, court house	2,900,000
Phillipsburg	95,000
Pittsburgh, marine hospital	175,000
Plymouth	95,000
Quakertown	90,000
Reading	850,000
Red Lion	80,000
Royersford	80,000
St. Marys	90,000
Schuylkill Haven	90,000
Scottdale	105,000

Sellersville	80,000
Shenandoah	130,000
Shippensburg	95,000
Somerset	110,000
Swarthmore	100,000
Towanda	100,000
Turtle Creek	95,000
Upper Darby	105,000
Vandergrift	100,000
Washington, A. L.	20,000
Wayne	90,000
West Chester	80,000
Wilmerding	105,000
Windber	85,000

Rhode Island

East Narragansett	90,000
Providence	925,000
Wakefield	75,000

South Carolina

Aiken, court house	190,000
Anderson	275,000
Charleston, quarantine station	130,000
Columbia, court house	550,000
Greenville	360,000
Greer	75,000
Greenwood, court house	175,000
Sumter	100,000
York	75,000

South Dakota

Mobridge	90,000
Rapid City	75,000
Yankton	55,000

Tennessee

Brownsville	80,000
Erwin	80,000
Johnson City	115,000
Memphis, marine hospital	175,000
Old Hickory	80,000
South Pittsburgh	75,000

Texas

Abilene	345,000
Amarillo	55,000
Aransas Pass, quarantine station	90,000
Austin, court house	625,000
Ballinger	80,000
Borger	100,000
Bowie	75,000
Brady	85,000
Childress	100,000
Colorado	85,000
Corpus Christi	165,000
Dalhart	100,000
Dallas, public park	850,000
Eastland	85,000
Edinburg	95,000
El Paso	1,250,000
Galveston	775,000
Graham	95,000
Henderson	80,000
Kerrville	95,000
Kingsville	75,000
Lamesa	95,000
Laredo	285,000
Lockhart	85,000
Longview	35,000
Lufkin	105,000
Luling	90,000
Mercedes	85,000
Midland	100,000
Mission	85,000
Nocona	85,000
Pecos	160,000
Port Arthur	195,000
Quanah	85,000
Ranger	85,000
San Antonio	1,400,000
Shamrock	80,000
Vernonville	90,000
Waco	500,000
Wharton	80,000

Utah	
Logan	50,000
Vermont	
Montpelier	280,000
North Troy, building site	56,000
St. Albans	275,000

Virginia	
Blacksburg	80,000
Charlottesville	135,000
Fortress Monroe, quarantine stat'n	75,000
Hopewell	135,000
Lexington	55,000
Marion	80,000
Petersburg	400,000
Roslyn	60,000
Staunton	80,000
Winchester	50,000

Washington	
Auburn	85,000
Aberdeen	250,000
Anacortes	85,000
Bremerton	135,000
Centralia	110,000
Kelso	115,000
Kent	80,000
Laurier B. S.	56,000
Montesano	85,000
Mount Vernon	90,000
Puget Sound, quarantine station	250,000
Puyallup	90,000
Renton	85,000
Seattle, court house	150,000
Shelton	80,000
Spokane	790,000
Wenatchee	300,000

West Virginia	
Alderson	80,000
Bluefield	110,000
Charleston	1,200,000
Keyser	85,000
Logan	95,000
Montgomery	80,000
Parkersburg, court house	50,000
Weirton	90,000
Welch	125,000
Wheeling	650,000
Wheeling, court house	50,000

Wisconsin	
Berlin	80,000
Clintonville	85,000
Cudahy	80,000
Eau Claire	50,000
Edgerton	75,000
Elkhorn	80,000
Fond du Lac	270,000
Green Bay	550,000
Hartford	80,000
Jefferson	75,000
Kaukauna	75,000
Keweenaw	80,000
Ladysmith	75,000
Lake Geneva	80,000
New London	75,000
Oconomowoc	90,000
Plymouth	85,000
Portage	100,000
Port Washington	85,000
Reidsburg	70,000
Rice Lake	85,000
Richland Center	75,000
Shawano	80,000
Stoughton	80,000
Sturgeon Bay	80,000
Waukesha	245,000
Waupaca	75,000
West Bend	105,000
Whitewater	70,000

Wyoming	
Kemmerer	90,000
Wheatland	80,000

Alaska	
Anchorage	400,000
Ketchikan	400,000

BUYERS PUT THUMBS DOWN ON STEEL HOUSES

(Continued from page 273)

"It is not the cost of the material and the labor which maintains our present high minimum on the brick house. It is the wasteful construction methods, and more particularly the high cost of finance." With the present keen competition some of the wastes are being cut out and it is hoped that better methods of financing will be possible. When long-time, low-interest financing is available, brick, with its durability and low cost of upkeep will be in favored position.

Another type of masonry house which will find favor in an economy market is built of large hollow tile units, covered with stucco on the exterior and plastered on the inner wall. Tile is much cheaper to lay up than brick because the units are bigger and has the advantage of an air space inside the wall. The stucco is not apt to crack on a masonry base. The finished job is well-insulated, substantial, and relatively cheap.

Where conditions permit, the small detached home in the suburbs is probably the most satisfactory answer to the city wage-earner's housing problem. It is cleaner, quieter, more healthful. He can, if he wishes and is able to, grow his own vegetables. But we are not ready to fall in with any program that undertakes to make a part-time farmer of the industrial worker. We are for a living wage. Some people like to raise vegetables, have the necessary experience and skill to make a success of it, and if given access to a strip of fertile ground, can and will raise a large part of the family's food supply.

Pay, Not Gardens, Needed

Others who have tried it and failed to get back the value of the seeds they put in declare with great feeling:

"I'd rather raise my vegetables in my pay envelope."

The ability to raise vegetables certainly should not be made a condition of home ownership.

"Construction, reconstruction, alteration or repair under public regulation or control of low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects," is part of the public works section of the National Recovery act. National aid, coupled with awakened public demand, will result in a vast tearing down and building up. Clean, new structures will replace the old rookeries, breeding places of crime, disease and dirt.

Investigations have shown that improved types of multi-family dwellings can be built and rented or sold co-operatively to workers at a price actually no greater than that of unsanitary tene-

ments. One of the most celebrated and successful co-operative projects has been the housing development of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in New York City.

A splendid site in the Bronx, facing Van Courtlandt Park on the north, the reservoir on the south, and the DeWitt Clinton high school on the west, was purchased for the first Amalgamated apartment building, which houses 303 families. Other buildings have been completed to house 511 families—a population of almost 2,500. Beautifully landscaped courts provide outdoor recreation space, and on some of the buildings the roofs are similarly used. Groceries, milk, laundry, a library, and other needs of the tenants are provided by co-operative organization at an appreciable saving.

The worker's housing difficulties are also lessened when industries locate in towns or suburbs instead of the congested areas, and particularly when enlightened employers take a definite interest in helping to provide improved dwellings. Unfortunately this does not often happen. Most mill-villages are architectural eyesores, company houses are usually of sleazy construction, lacking sanitation and the most rudimentary comforts.

"The garden city" for workers is a seldom-realized ideal. Such communities as Radburn, Longview, Kohler and Mariemont are cited as developments planned not only for the employer's requirements but also to provide beautiful surroundings, health and comfort for industrial workers. Difficulties of transportation are overcome as well, when workers can walk to and from their daily toil. But, again, success is dependent on steady work and high wages. The man who loses his job will not be likely to stay in the village; he will go elsewhere to look for work. The manufacturer who cannot find a ready and profitable market for his product will not be able to keep his men at work or pay them sufficient wages so that they can keep up the payments on their homes.

Steady work and high wages are the key to home ownership for the worker—a key that mass-production housing does not and never will provide.

VACATIONING IN OUR OWN WOODLAND REALM

(Continued from page 281)

the forest, don't get panic stricken, and don't wander about. Travel only down hill. If caught out toward nightfall, or in a fog or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered spot. Build a fire if you can. Don't yell, or run, or worry, or quit. If you are injured, try to reach a clear spot and make a signal smoke to attract attention. Remember, someone will be looking for you.

The courage we desire and prize is not the courage to die decently, but to live manfully.—Carlyle.

CURBED HOUSE DEMAND AWAITS WORD "GO"

(Continued from page 272)

"doubled up" in some other family's home because of curtailed incomes?

Replies to this question varying from zero to 40 per cent are significant chiefly in relation to the next question.

Question 4. When the above extra families wish to move into separate quarters again, will this demand require the building of (a) new houses; (b) new apartments?

Replies: (a) new houses; yes, 160; no, 115. (b) new apartments; yes, 51; no, 147.

Question 5. Is there a marked tendency for home seekers to demand larger lots than during the 1922-1930 period?

Replies: Yes, 178; no, 113.

Question 6. Please check the kind of demand you expect, when business activity improves, for the following classes of new houses:

	Kind of demand				
	Very Gd.	Gd.	Fair	Poor	Total
Low-priced house and lot (under \$5,000).....	122	77	58	7	264
Medium low-priced house and lot (\$5,000-\$7,500).....	40	87	76	24	227
Medium-priced house and lot (\$7,500-\$10,000).....	18	38	91	72	219
Medium high-priced house and lot (\$10,000-\$15,000).....	5	16	51	128	200
High-priced house and lot (over \$15,000).....	6	6	33	146	191
Inexpensive house with one-fourth to one-half acre for vegetable garden, etc. (\$2,500-\$5,000).....	113	56	46	17	232

The answers to this question are certainly most striking in showing probable demand for houses to sell at less than \$5,000 and with a corresponding lack of probable demand for houses costing more than \$10,000, in a preponderant number of communities. The idea of the inexpensive house with one-fourth to one-half acre for vegetable garden, etc., evoked favorable comments from many cities throughout the country.

The replies, when tabulated separately for real estate boards and for building and loan associations, showed no substantial difference in opinion between the two groups.

The latest compilation by the Division of Building and Housing of the results of local residential surveys made by real estate boards and other groups throughout the country, shows the following results:

Total Residential Vacancies

In the available surveys made since the beginning of 1932, total residential vacancies (including houses, flats, apartments, etc.) ranged from 3.0 per cent to 12.8 per cent. In all but five of the 41 cities reporting total vacancies, the proportions vacant were under 10 per cent and in seven they were under 5 per cent. As compared with previous surveys, small increases occurred in the total vacancy figure in most of the cities

reporting, due largely to the increased vacancies in apartment houses.

Single Houses. The percentage of vacant single houses ranged from 1.6 per cent to 9.6 per cent, and was under 5 per cent in 20 of the 35 cities reporting. Although the changes in the single house vacancy situation are but slight in most instances, decreases occurred in about one-fourth of the cities for which comparisons can be made.

Horizontal Double Houses. Vacancies in horizontal double dwellings ranged from 5.0 per cent to 25.9 per cent, and a little less than half of the cities reporting on this class reported vacancies as under 10 per cent.

Flats. Eight cities in the past year reported upon flats with vacancies ranging from 9.5 per cent to 20.6 per cent. In many instances, however, the figures for flats are included in those for apartments.

Apartment Houses. The highest vacancies are in apartment houses, in which class the range is from 4.8 per cent to 37.4 per cent. Of the 33 cities reporting on apartments, 24 reported vacancies of under 20 per cent, while 3 reported vacancies of 10 per cent or less. Relatively heavy increases occurred in vacancies in apartment houses in most of the cities reporting on this class of dwelling, although there were some substantial decreases.

The number of families, as reported by the Census, increased from 24,352,000 in 1920, to 29,980,000 in 1930, an average net increase of 563,000 a year. Allowing for replacements of existing dwellings that are torn down, destroyed by fire or flood, or converted to other uses, and enough to take care of the net loss from farms and from other communities that lost population, it is not hard to account for an average yearly provision of something like 700,000 homes.

This seems like a large total and I must ask you to recall that according to the Census definition a home is space occupied by a housekeeping unit, and may consist of a one or two-room apartment occupied by one person. Furthermore, when an old residence is converted into six small light-housekeeping apartments it represents the net addition of five homes. No one knows how many existing dwellings were razed, or were subdivided to provide more homes, so that you cannot expect great precision in such figures.

On the basis of 1920 to 1930 averages, it would be easy enough to project a trend line for the number of homes that ought to be occupied now, but this would only delude ourselves. First, the population of the United States increased an average of 1,700,000 a year from 1920 to 1930. During the past three years it has increased at a rate of about 800,000 a year.

Second, a considerable part of the increase in families from 1920 to 1930 was due not to population increase, but to smaller average size of the family. If families had remained at the same average size in 1930 as in 1920, namely, 4.3 persons per family, there would have been only 28,200,000 families in 1930. In other words, about 180,000 new homes a year were called for because of the decrease in average size of housekeeping units. A slowing up in this process might easily occur during the current decade, even apart from the present depression.

A third factor is the falling off in mar-

riages. The average number of marriages in the United States from 1922 to 1929 inclusive was about 1,200,000. In 1931 the number fell to 1,060,000—a decrease of 140,000 from the average, and indications are that in 1932 the number fell below a million, or two hundred thousand below the average. Needless to say, such a decline in marriages has a very considerable effect on the immediate demand for houses, although it may be assumed that a good many marriages have merely been deferred and will be contributing factors towards a pick up in home building in future years.

Fourth is the birth rate. Although the birth rate has been falling in the United States over a considerable period, the actual number of births did not commence to diminish until about a dozen years ago, because before that time the increase in total population served to offset the decreasing rate per thousand people. In 1931 and 1932, and doubtless in 1933, the decrease in the birth rate has been proportionately large; in 26 states it fell from 18.6 per thousand population in 1929, to 17.6 in 1931, and 16.9 in 1932. In view of the desire of many young couples to move from apartments to houses as they begin to have children, the decrease in birth rate is certainly not encouraging from the point of view of small house building.

Men Live Longer

A fifth important trend in population is the greatly increasing percentage of older people in our population. It is estimated that between 1930 and 1950 the number of persons over 65 years of age will have doubled.

Instead of a large net immigration, during the past two years there has been a net emigration. Restrictions on immigration have been put into effect on the basis of immediate conditions with respect to employment, the prospect that immigrants might become public charges, and because of various other factors. It is plain that the capital goods industries, including residential building and public works and public utility construction, must adapt themselves to the change.

From all this discussion it appears that with a favorable up-turn in business the annual net increase in number of occupied homes for the present decade may not exceed 50 per cent of the annual increase during 1920 to 1929 inclusive.

However, the annual number of new homes provided should show a more favorable ratio. Replacements of dwellings that are razed or converted to other uses should go on, and presumably, even though the net loss of farm population that occurred during the last decade may not be repeated, there will again be areas that suffer a net decrease of inhabitants who will have to be housed elsewhere.

The extent of the replacement market will depend partly on the general state of business, but in no small degree on the success of your efforts to meet the people's wants at a cost within their ability to pay. Can you raise the rate of new homes provided to 60 per cent, or 75 per cent, or even 100 per cent or more, of the 1922-30 rate?

Unfortunately, complete figures on the number of homes built each year are not available, but the Department of Labor does publish figures showing building permits for 257 identical cities which give an indication of national trends. This group of cities showed a decrease from an average of 388,000 homes, or dwelling units, for the years 1921 to 1929 to 125,000 in 1930, 98,000 in 1931, and 27,000 in 1932.

Building of apartments fell off more drastically than that of one or two-family houses, declining from an average of 152,000 for the 1921 to 1929 period to an average of 31,000 for the past three years, and only 4,453 in the year 1932, or about a 96 per cent decrease from the high mark reached by this class of structure in 1926.

No one knows, of course, just what surplus of dwellings existed at the beginning of 1930. Some maintain that there was no real surplus of houses, although most students think that apartment building in certain cities had been over-expanded, even for a more or less temporary peak in demand. Even assuming that at the beginning of 1930 there was a surplus of one year's total residential construction (about 700,000 homes) at the 1921 to 1929 rate, and that the rate for the present decade may be only 50 to 60 per cent of that rate, it appears that we now are measurably short; and one can still be fairly conservative and compute the present shortage, in accordance with our definition, at a half million homes. The important thing is that with new home building down to less than 20 per cent of any low assumed normal, the shortage is mounting every day. Another very important factor is obsolescence.

Working from a different set of figures, we find that the F. W. Dodge Corporation reported an average of about \$2,600,000,000 worth of residential building construction in 37 states during the years 1925 to 1928. Assuming, if you choose, in view of lower costs, and to be conservative, only 50 per cent of that figure as a base, or \$1,300,000,000 a year as an estimated normal at the present time, we have fallen behind by some \$1,800,000,000 during the three years 1930 to 1932 and by the end of this year will have fallen behind by about a billion dollars more unless there is some marked up-turn.

Where Is Demand Likely to Be Felt?

California and Florida, the two states that had the greatest rate of growth from 1920 to 1930, immediately claim attention. Either of them could grow far more slowly from 1930 to 1940 than during the preceding decade, and still be growing very fast, both absolutely and in relation to the country as a whole.

Five groups of large cities are listed in the report on "Recent Social Trends" as having captured a very large share of the population growth from 1920 to 1930.

"Group I.—The metropolitan districts of the middle Atlantic seaboard from New York City to Baltimore by way of Philadelphia; **Group II.**—The metropolitan districts of the Great Lakes region from Buffalo to Milwaukee. This includes the Akron, Canton and Youngstown metropolitan districts in Ohio, the Flint district in Michigan, and the Fort Wayne and South Bend districts in Indiana, as well as those directly on the lakes; **Group III.**—The metropolitan districts in Tennessee, Florida, Alabama and northern Georgia, together with the cities of 25,000 to 100,000 in North Carolina and Florida; **Group IV.**—The metropolitan districts from Kansas City to Houston, and cities in Texas of 25,000 to 100,000; **Group V.**—The metropolitan districts in the Pacific Coast states, except Spokane."

Types

The decade from 1920 to 1930 was characterized in residential development by two major movements:

1. The expansion of one-family houses in the suburbs.
2. The enormous increase in apartment houses.

Outside of a few of the largest cities, the apartment house on any large scale is a comparatively recent development and, except where families have no reasonable alternative, is not attractive to the great majority of families that have small children. It caters primarily to childless couples, couples with children who have grown up and very likely left home, and single individuals. Many people in all those classes have left the houses of relatives, or boarding houses, to live in apartments. The Census of 1930 showed 38.8 per cent of all "families" as having, at that time, no children under 21.

Incidentally, the census of 1930 showed only 3,600,000 families, out of 29,900,000 total, living in dwellings accommodating three or more families. Some 3,400,000 families occupied two-family dwellings, as compared with 22,800,000 occupying one-family dwellings. Vacancy surveys show that during the depression the apartments have lost tenants in a much greater proportion than houses, and you will recall that the questionnaires showed very little expectation that undoubling of families would soon result in construction of new apartments.

The questionnaire results in regard to subsistence gardens and the great percentage increase in rural population in rural and small town areas within metropolitan districts are, I believe, of the utmost significance.

Price Ranges

The questionnaires tend to confirm in a striking way the emphasis by many of the groups working on prefabricated houses upon dwellings in the lowest price range. Here a striking departure from the trend of 1920 to 1930 is suggested; in fact, the suggestion is so striking as to call for the most careful weighing. From 1920 to 1929 a rising proportion of our increasing national income went to families in the upper income groups, and that fact accentuated the common tendency in the United States for a preponderant share of new dwellings to be erected for families with higher incomes. A gradual elevation in housing standards was being effected through a gradual moving up all along the line.

A very considerable proportion at least of the people in the upper income groups (and those families in the 60 to 85 per cent brackets of the income scale are by no means what we might term wealthy) now find that they have about all they can do in hanging on to the homes they already occupy. Hence it is not surprising that the immediate pressure should now be felt from further down; and with prices as well as incomes lower, there should be a demand for houses priced at under \$5,000 from families that a few years ago would have been looking for dwellings in the higher price range.

For just what length of time an effective demand may be maintained in the lowest price range, whenever business conditions pick up, is problematical. If only 1 or 2 per cent of new houses are built in a year, it can be argued plausibly that in most American cities it would once again be the more prosperous families that would take the initiative and take advantage of the newer features in the new houses—especially if by general advances all along the line—technical, artistic, and in environment—large numbers of homes now occupied by upper income group families become obsolete. This is one of the many phases of the subject which must be studied locally, as conditions undoubtedly vary from city to city.

FIRE FIGHTERS—ACTUAL AND SYMBOLIC TYPE

(Continued from page 280)

Watching a game once I saw a player shove all his chips into the middle of the table and say, "Well, I am going to 'shoot the works,'" and, before this trouble is over, that is what Mr. Roosevelt will be forced to do—"shoot the works," and it takes the nerve of a Roosevelt to do it. By "shooting the works" I mean put men back to work if it takes every dollar in the nation to do it. Our situation is critical, this fire must be put out regardless of cost. Let's quit complaining about taxes. Private property becomes public property if it be necessary to use it to save the nation. Time and again human lives have been willingly thrown upon the altar of the nation when it has been necessary. It is only money that has hesitated and held back. To quench this conflagration money is needed in great quantities. The poor man's money has long ago been consumed and now it is time for the millionaires to come forward or be brought forward to help bring this intolerable condition to a speedy end.

CHURCH ECONOMIST LEADS UNION CAUSE

(Continued from page 280)

"Briefly, organization should replace class opposition and the present wasteful system of competition. Workers are to be organized into unions. Employers are to be organized into associations. Farmers are to be organized into co-operatives. Professional persons are to be organized into societies. * * *

"The negative course consists in clearing away the obstacles to confidence and mutual good will within the system. Specifically, the first step would be to outlaw all the open-shop secretariats in the country, all the labor spies, all the anti-union law firms, all the anti-union printing establishments, magazines and literature. Such activities should be regarded as opposed to public welfare and dealt with accordingly. * * *

"On the positive side many suggestions might be offered. One will suffice: An endowed Labor University. The institution should be staffed with only socially-minded instructors, and accept only such students as intend to devote their lives as leaders in labor organizations. It would train them in engineering, economics, ethics, law, history, statistics, and journalism. The need for such a university resolves itself into the need for statesmanlike leadership of the wage-earning masses. * * *"

Rembrandt's domestic troubles served only to heighten and deepen his art, and perhaps his best canvases were painted under stress of circumstances and in sadness of heart. His life is another proof, if needed, that the greatest truths and beauties are to be seen only through tears. Too bad for the man! But the world—the same ungrateful, selfish world that has always lighted its torch at the funeral pyres of genius—is the gainer.

—John C. Van Dyke.

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING CONFERENCE FORMED

(Continued from page 270)

"Only dwellings which wage-earners can rent can be called low-cost housing. The housing needs of the average worker's family must be the key-stone of a housing program for recovery purposes. In the palmy days of 1928, the average clerical and non-agricultural worker was earning \$1,500 a year. The wage level is at least as low today. In sample budgets for wage-earning families, 25 per cent of income commonly goes into the column for rent, including heat and hot water. Thus a monthly rental of \$30.00 or \$7.50 per room for a four-room apartment, is the highest average that can be estimated for low-cost housing.

"Home and workshop near together should be compulsory requirement for recovery housing programs. Wage earners must be able to go back and forth to work without waste of energy, time or money, and until industry is first decentralized housing units in detached areas will not meet their needs. If dwellings are not conveniently located, they will remain vacant.

"Local communities must now proceed with speed and vigor. If we are to substitute new homes for old in sufficient numbers to make any real progress toward recovery, municipal housing commissions should immediately be created in New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and other cities. Such agencies can first proceed to rehouse, on land already owned by the city, persons to whom only indecent housing accommodations at present are accessible. By means of emergency legislation slum areas may be acquired by condemnation or purchase, and replanned and prepared for housing schemes.

"An abundance of idle labor, material and equipment is immediately available for a construction program. Highly qualified workers in the building and allied trades have had nothing to do for months and even years. Let us give them an opportunity to take their tools out of storage.

"Let us go at this recovery-rehousing problem in a large way. Half-way measures will not do. The 'new deal' in housing will involve the clearance and replotting of whole neighborhoods; the erection of community dwellings by the thousand.

"Success will depend upon your interest and your active support."

ALL AMERICA HAS BECOME HOUSE-CONSCIOUS

(Continued from page 260)

Banks by echo sounding, the drag-wire survey of Long Island Sound and expansion of New York City's water supply system.

In foreign fields, attention is given to:

Competition between Italy and Germany

for fast transatlantic steamship traffic.

Transoceanic air service between Europe and Brazil.

Development of Canadian gold mines from large low-grade deposits and the opening of the Great Bear Lakes radium deposits by new processes of production.

Water supply reservoir and tunnel and trunk-sewer system for Toronto.

Trans-Canada highway.

Bridges across the St. Lawrence.

Mexican national highway system.

Argentine highways projects.

Callao harbor and dock system in Peru.

\$100,000,000 electrification of municipal mines in Glasgow, Scotland.

New "grid" system of uniting all power producers and distributors in the United Kingdom.

France's \$80,000,000 project for a water supply system for Paris, Rhone River Delta reclamation and rural electrification. Cost 17,000,000,000 francs.

Canal d'Alsace, a 136-mile international power and navigation project in the Rhine Valley.

Twenty-five-mile subway system for Rome.

Albert Canal for Belgium.

Scheldt Tunnel and Antwerp land development and reclamation of 500,000 acres of land from the Zuyder Zee. Cost \$250,000,000.

Strostoemsbroen Bridge in Denmark, a two-mile structure requiring 29,000 tons of steel.

New Nile dam to cost \$50,000,000.

Trans-Persian Railroad.

531-mile pipe line across Iraq, Palestine and Syria.

Russian dam and power plant on Volga River, with a power station of 2,000,000 kilowatts capacity to irrigate 11,250,000 acres.

Sukkur development regulating an irrigation dam on the River Indus at Sind, India, with a main canal 1,040 miles in length.

Nanking-Pukow train ferry, first of its kind in the Far East.

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JUNE 10, 1933

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2	866053 866062	79	879001 879131	196	299191 299250	342	644430 644437	549	130263 130284
3	24821 24940	80	86671 86692	197	583958 583967	344	51160 51173	551	66438 66443
3	X-G, 15471-15600	81	645267 645300	200	800585 800648	345	655697 655706	555	899387 899399
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3	X-G, 16166-16867	82	52501 52607	205	174477 174491	348	64524 64634	558	621598 621605
3	A-J, 1257-1291	82	676498 676500	207	688169 688173	349	335634 335710	559	78005 78005
3	A-J, 1112-1179	83	30299 30551	209	600300 600326	349	875298 875382	559	85870 85873
3	A-3-H, 21	84	879806 879858	210	683875 683941	351	197615 197624	561	1501 1503
3	A-4-H, 126-131	86	7991 7996	211	261411 261470	353	98732 98749	561	66718 66719
3	A-4-H, 253-262	86	101305 101306	211	822761 822800	353	694773 695010	561	701839 702000
3	B-J, 717-721	86	336437 336540	212	29159 29168	354	656172 656186	564	740898 740905
3	C-J, 63-65	86	815623 815804	212	808153 808412	357	53569 53572	565	903187 903198
3	O-A, 2860-2916	87	679394 679400	212	808581 808883	363	711883 711910	566	65574 65580
4	39195 39201	87	885901 885901	213	46311 46340	369	203283 203285	567	709951 710030
5	871241 871360	88	475037 475053	213	579235 579601	369	652860 652920	568	54142 54142
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36	657158 657181	117	917432 917461	267	61055 61058	449	910554 910565	611	27001 27007
37	458675 458697	124	26749 27000	268	417529 417531	453	54174 54186	613	43631 43636
38	136537 136538	124	77251 77283	269	685971 686035	458	636574 636595	613	873098 873245
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41	725110 725250	136	469498 469500	292	792496 792600	483	584090 584174	644	632987 633000
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44	61376 61389	139	649286 649321	296	18900 18900	492	538423 538471	648	14409 14409
45	13167 13174	141	397793 397828	296	653101 653106	493	666756 666763	648	149850 149865
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727	229353		902	918613	918650	1151	657932	657936	66-799265.
727	657650	657658	912	751	799	1154	4552	4555	68-599183.
728	66226	66237	912	680211	680250	1154	911767	911783	77-862035.
729	622552	622556	914	170033	170047	1156	668065	668116	79-662235.
731	632658	632678	918	17776	17794				83-30287.
732	440135	440173	922	21798	21802				84-879808.
734	699641	699750	937	672125	672138				125-845898.
735	663331	663338	948	242061	242080				130-774672.
743	690182	690210	948	751208	751253				131-26999.
757	4706	4723	953	912629	912637				174-628855-857.
760	72522	72546	956	83779	83784				194-784165.
772	702406	702409	958	657432	657435				211-261431, 461.
773	622473	622500	970	694592	694594				214-835386.
773	654601	654614	971	443210	443213				217-56286.
774	623998	623936	972	665249	665251				222-861217.
784	639264	639284	978	74569	74572				245-826621.
787	626784	626808	991	677299	677300				246-650440.
792	919208	919216	991	914401	914404				308-379282-283, 286,
802	675669	675682	995	632341	632360				294, 296.
809	49667	49673	1002	932101	932141				324-633745.
817	127763		1021	79869	79870				377-546394.
817	878318	878555	1025	649521	649528				387-43107-43108, 43113,
819	75860	75874	1036	659800	659817				43118 - 43119,
835	80314	80322	1037	129848					43122.
838	624478	624529	1037	566801	566910				400-873847.
840	622907	622919	1047	697618	697639				418-30790.
842	84907		1054	37416	37423				466-88170.
842	624970	624975	1057	482597					488-623176.
850	746326	746330	1072	858857	858872				535-596110.
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862	650745	650763	1108	81751	81756				665-658000.
863	907899	907910	1118	913					666-707265, 457542, 627,
864	15320	15324	1118	77357	77375				686-177470, 473-474.

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136	222598-600.		
167	628975.		
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9	748071, 142.		
11	258667, 676, 709,		
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25	556355, 386.		
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35	724106.		
40	63772, 63932, 63948.		
41	725157.		
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963-966, 969, 980,			
985-989, 991, 993-			
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1037-566822, 824, 905.			
PREVIOUSLY LISTED			
MISSING-RECEIVED			
1-865971-980.			
11-877656-657.			
64-304312-315.			
107-912043, 053-054,			
056.			
154-842021-027.			
184-150905.			
321-58476.			
699-852812.			
584-320540, 796607-608,			
655-658, 725.			
717-533837, 841.			
1154-4540.			
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28-299973 - 299980,			
825875, 880.			
82-52587-52590.			
164-811651-660.			
211-261464-470			
269-658976-980.			
344-51160.			
855-4345.			

MISSING

1-74251-74340
43-819838-840.
136-222598-600.
167-628975.
184-150916-920.
369-203284.
540-625948.
558-621604.
574-28225.
584-796791-800.
660-430951-960.
707-6976-6977.

VOID

3-X-G. 15805, 15884,
16301, 16764,
16816.
3-A-J. 1268.
3-A-J. 1148, 1155,
1159, 1168.
9-748071, 142.
11-258667, 676, 709,
877711.
25-556355, 386.
28-299984, 333934.
35-724106.
40-63772, 63932, 63948.
41-725157.
43-819870.
48-845088, 191.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED

1-865971-980.
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056.
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184-150905.
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584-320540, 796607-608,
655-658, 735.
717-533837, 841.
1154-4540.

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28-299973 - 299980,
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82-52587-52590.
164-811651-660.
211-261464-470.
269-658976-980.
344-51160.
855-4345.

DO AMERICAN CITIZENS
NEED GOOD HOUSES?

(Continued from page 275)

sirable reduction in rent under an ideal system would be to a payment for upkeep only.) Cities could use national credit to build and rent their own dwellings in the transition period and what a tremendous amount of labor and material they could use doing it. Reinforced concrete is the most desirable material and observation should be made to find out how strongly it should be reinforced to be as near shock proof to earthquakes as is necessary. (I understand there is plenty of suppression of news and distortion about conditions following California's earthquake.) This might be a delegated job to some enlightened California or Los Angeles labor member or official and it might close one avenue of sabotage by the private interests.

A FAIR DAY'S PAY ON PUBLIC
WORKS

(Continued from page 271)

losses of building trades mechanics should be kept in mind. Building trades employers are stressing their own losses but every time a building trades employer loses, he can chalk up 10 times that much on the union side. Local unions in the building trades field have lost heavily in membership. In addition they have lost heavily in wages which never materialized. One local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has undertaken to estimate on a factual basis its own losses in the years 1930, 1931, and 1932. This table is revealing.

In 1931 this local had an average of 77 per cent of men unemployed:

1930—77 per cent of 1,500 is 1,155 men unemployed.

1931—77 per cent of 1,350 is 1,040 men unemployed.

1932—77 per cent of 1,100 is 847 men unemployed.

1,155 men at \$2,400 per year is \$2,772,000.

1,040 men at \$2,400 per year is \$2,496,000.

847 men at \$2,400 per year is \$2,032,800.

Total losses in wages—\$7,300,800 (This is a very conservative estimate because at times unemployment in this local has reached 90 per cent.)

There is little doubt that the Building Trades Employers' Association of Washington has anticipated an issue which is destined to precipitate a real conflict in the coming months.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO GUIDE
INDUSTRIAL STATE

(Continued from page 277)

William Green
Sidney Hillman
Joseph Franklin
Rev. Francis Haas
John L. Lewis
Rose Schneiderman
George L. Berry

Advisory Board for Industry—
Austin Finch, chairman
Edward N. Hurley
Louis Kirstein
Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
Walter C. Teagle
Gerard Swope
William J. Vereen

Deputy Administrators—
W. L. Allen

Prof. Earl D. Howard
Arthur D. Whiteside
C. C. Williams
K. M. Simpson
Nelson Slater

One of the most interesting departures in the set-up of the National Recovery Act administration is the establishment of the two research departments. One is for production and ascertains all questions of fact relating to production. The other is for consumption and aims to measure the effects of the administration decisions upon the consumer. The aim of this act, it should be remembered, is to increase and maintain purchasing power, and a consumers' research division is of course necessary.

WHEN WILL ELECTRIC RATES
COME DOWN?

(Continued from page 279)

or develop a rational technique for obtaining distribution costs" was present.

This volume is expected to make way for a uniform system of cost accounting in the distribution field. But if this is a slow movement, if there is likely no other way for lower rates to be set until this system is perfected, the public now impatient, will regard returns so diverse and various, and demand that rates be fixed at a uniformly lower level. It may well be that the public will conclude that profits upon inflated stock among interlocking holding companies now warrant cuts.

A man can know nothing of mankind without knowing something of himself. Self-knowledge is the property of that man whose passions have their full play, but who ponders over their results.—Disraeli.

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Yeah, Do Something Effective!

Do something! says the Edison company (East Orange) in a bulletin to its thousands of employees: "buy something, anything, anywhere. Paint your kitchen. Send a telegram. Give a party. Get a car. Pay a bill. Rent a house. Fix your roof. Get a haircut. See a show. Take a trip. Sing a song. Get married."

"It doesn't matter what you do, only get going and keep going. President Roosevelt has done his part, now you do something. This old world is starting to move!"

We think this is the right attitude, and we are going to make the suggestion that the employees of this utility company do something of real value to themselves and that is to join the I. B. E. W. And we will guarantee that the world will keep on moving.

A Tale of Woe

Today the jolly lineman has appeared upon the scene,
'Tis not the depression that makes him look so green;
And not the fumes of alcohol give his nose a ruddy glare,
For our friend has caught hay-fever from the hay-seed in his hair.

The roses in his cheeks are the bloom of corn and rye,
And he's as healthy as a pup with johnny cake and pie;
That firm and elastic step with which our pal is wont to roam,
Comes from up and down the hillsides chasing heifers home.

The funny tales he has to tell of cows that go astray,
They all sure ought to help him in a fraternal way;
With all the tricks he's learned from milking them each trip,
Some day will come in handy when he gets to learn the grip.

His children won't go hungry if his better half will scrub
All the neighbors' dirty clothes in her own wash tub;
He will wear his glad rags, a marble front and tie,
When our old friend gets a job in the sweet by-and-bye.

You can see him every morning looking pretty tuff
With the gang on every job, hitting bosses sure enough;
Because these sort of times make him think of his frau
And if he don't get a job soon what will he do now?

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.

But Not a Lizard

"What you doing these days, Ole?"
"I bane snake in roundhouse."
"What's that?"
"A viper."

All Modern Improvements

Hotel Keeper: I have rooms for 50 and 75 cents a night.

Guest: What's the difference between them?

H. K.: Not much, only the 75-cent ones have rat traps.

R. B. BAKER, L. U. No. 474.

* * *

"It's a cinch av a job. All I do is carry me hod up the foive floights av ladders wid the bricks; and the poor boob on the top does all the worrik."

F. H., No. 587605, Los Angeles.



Hendrick's Camp at "The Devil's Tower," Wyoming.

A Scene on the Honey-Moon Trail or Travelogue

Dear Editor:

You know I owe a letter to our poet, Master-ton, of late there's been so much to do, I've had no time to pun. Ten months ago he had my word, in rhyme I'd write some day; and mention things I saw and heard, along the Lincoln Way.

We stopped an hour in Toledo, to do as I had said; but when I tried to find "The Duke," I heard that he was dead. 'Twas hard to think one of our boys we loved so well should die; so we passed on through Illinois, and did not stop in Chi.

One day an Essex and a Ford were racing down the road; the Essex was empty but the "Lizzy" had a load. The Essex plates said, "Iowa," and the Ford read, "Springfield, Mass.," while speeding down a good highway, they both stepped on the gas! The Essex tried to pass the Ford and then he changed his mind, the Ford went up to 65, and left him far behind.

There was a smile most every mile, as we crossed the wide prairie; 'twas our sign on back, in white on black: "T. N. T.—DON'T HIT ME."

One night we camped in the gloaming, quite near "The Devil's Tower;" in the northeast of Wyoming, just at the sunset hour. Its weird, evanescent glory, was illumined by full moon light. To corroborate this story, here's a photo of the sight.

WALTER H. HENDRICK.

* * *

We have investigated Hendrick's report of the Duke's death and are glad to report that apparently it is much exaggerated. Just to prove it why don't you come alive, Duke, and send us another of your celebrated poems?

Crop Devastation

"Shorty" Margetts, although he is far short of the year when nature takes toll of man's hirsute adornment, suffers severely from a disease commonly known as baldness.

In the summer he wears no hat and while Manitoba has suffered from the inroads of the grasshopper plague in the last few years amongst the wheat fields we had no idea of the destruction in other directions.

As he was walking along the street one day arrayed in belt and spurs, a stranger drew alongside and placing his hand on "Shorty's" shoulder, remarked: "My Gad, man, the grasshoppers sure raised h--- with you!"

Shorty tells this story on himself, so I guess it is all right to print it.

IRVINE.

* * *

Handsome Harry's Good Looks Blow Fuses

A Local No. 3 man had to go back several times to a suburban residence that he had wired, because of fuses blowing unaccountably every two or three days—with each trip the customer becoming more peevish, and the boss making sarcastic cracks about the quality of his craftsmanship.

At last, a suspicion dawned on his limited intelligence, that the 17-year-old daughter of the family was blowing the fuses so that she could enjoy the company of the good-looking helper while the bewildered journeyman hunted for defective insulation.

A cautious hint, to this effect, to the young lady's father, was emphatically rejected by the parent. "Ridiculous! Not to be considered for a moment." So the subject was dropped. And the fuses stopped blowing.

ARNOLD FOX.

* * *

The Entangling Web

Like a huge web the globe is spread

Suspended in the sky,
The life thereon in all its shapes
Is spiders or just common flies.
The spiders use this lovely web,
And revel with delight,
At all the sucker flies they kill.
It happens day and night.

The strong flies are put to work,
To build the spiders mansions,
They also slave in factories
And their public works expansions.
After all the work is done—
And the spiders have had their will
They turn round on the poor old fly,
And make an easy kill.

Does the spider ever consider
That when he dies in state,
He cannot take this worldly wealth
Through the golden gate?
Would he not feel better
If he had done right,
And treated his flies humanely,
Allowing them the little things of life?

DAVID FERGUSON,
L. U. No. 353, Toronto, Ont.



THE DUTY HAS DEVOLVED UPON ME TO KNOW PORTUGUESE AND BRAZILIAN SLUMS AS FEW KNOW THEM. I ALSO KNOW THE NOTORIOUS SLUMS OF DUBLIN AND LIVERPOOL. I HAVE SPENT MANY MIDNIGHTS AND OTHER HOURS IN THE SLUMS OF EDINBURGH WITH THOSE WHO WELL KNOW THEIR INTRICACIES AND RAMIFICATIONS. I HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO THE WORST SLUMS IN BERLIN. I KNOW ITALIAN, FRENCH, BELGIAN, DUTCH AND NORWEGIAN SLUMS AND THE CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN ANY SLUMS I HAVE EVER SEEN ARE BETTER THAN THEY ARE IN THE SLUMS OF NEW YORK.

—BARRY PARKER.

